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Conscription: Its Meaning For Germany

Extension of Military Service Came Without Warning

Problem of Costs

Business Man Wonders How Increased Expense Will Be Met

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The recent announcement of the extension of the period of service for military conscripts from one year to two from Oct. 1, 1936, came as a great surprise to the average German.

While the people were more or less prepared for the removal of "the stain upon the national honor" by the reintroduction of conscription on March 16, 1935, this new decree has come like a bolt out of the blue. Last year's act was welcomed as a sign to the world that the New Germany was a Great Power with which the rest of Europe would henceforth have to deal on equal terms.

National Honor Stirred

The man in the street wanted conscription. The refusal of the victorious powers to concede even an army of 200,000 men aggravated his sense of national honor and fair play, and the continuous displays of maps and diagrams in press and public places showing a defenseless Germany surrounded by heavily armed states, convinced him of the justness of the measure. It was a necessary discipline for youth, he also said—a much-needed restraint during the formative years. It would give practical expression to the "heroic ideal," of which Frederick the Great was the prototype.

Today the average German is rather nonplussed at the new development.

Move Was Sudden

It came, as is customary in the Third Reich, suddenly and without consultation with the people or their representatives. For the leadership principle of National Socialism, it should be remembered, invites no co-operation from the average citizen, only implicit obedience to Reichsführer Adolf Hitler's decision and the orders of his representatives. Translated into practical terms, this meant that the present decision of far-reaching effect upon the national life was not preceded by any parliamentary discussions, and no consultation of popular opinion.

Some days of intensive anti-bolshevik propaganda in the German press were obviously intended to prepare the population. The tremendous military preparations of Soviet Russia which, it was alleged, are destined to forward an aggressive war and the spread of communism everywhere, were represented as justifiable reasons for the new step.

Workers Not Concerned

Whatever may be the truth of these allegations, anyone who has moved in and out among the people in these weeks knows quite well that they have cut no ice, particularly not among the workers. They are as little concerned as the workers anywhere regarding questions of the balance of military power in Europe To them, the issue presents itself in a more realistic way. They see that it means still further sacrifices on their part.

The widespread agitation among the workers for increased wages during the past few months, though it has not been allowed to appear in the press, has certainly caused the authorities of the Labor Front some concern. Now it is clear that the extra expense involved in extending the military service will make such a demand impossible. The ominous fear of increased prices and of possible shortage of foodstuffs, especially of those upon which the worker is dependent because of his low wages—that is, 25 marks ($10, at 2½ marks to $1) per week for a skilled laborer—is making the worker realize that it was no empty appeal for further sacrifices which the National Socialist leaders made last winter, and that "cannon must be preferred to butter."

Business Man Wonders

The German business man, for his part, is wondering how the new military expenditure is to be met. The possibility of the introduction of the much-discussed capital levy for defense purposes is considered very probable in many quarters.

To the middle-class man, who contemplates giving his son a higher education before entering him for a profession or business, the addition of one year to the service period demanded by the state is a serious matter. The German youth who is now required to do six months in the Labor Corps (this may be in-

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Germany's military in display before Führer: Page 5.

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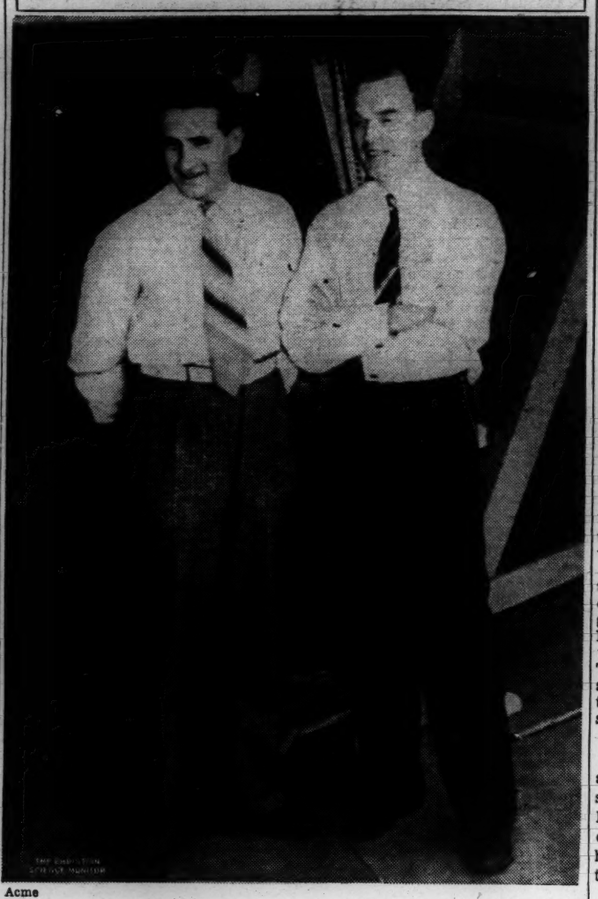
Fly From California to Russia



Acme

Victor Levchenko — Sigismund Levanevsky

Blaze Trail for Arctic Route

MOSCOW, Sept. 14 (AP)—The Russian fliers, Sigismund Levanevsky and Victor Levchenko, landed at the Moscow airport yesterday to complete a trail-blazing Arctic route from California.

The fliers, who started their 6000-mile flight from Los Angeles Aug. 5, were greeted by V. M. Molotoff, president of the People's Council of Commissars.

They had, Mr. Molotoff asserted, fulfilled one of the greatest flights in the history of Soviet aviation.

Thousands of citizens lined the streets to cheer the aviators as they drove into the city to be greeted by other government leaders.

Their flight was hailed by Soviet officials as the first step toward early inaugural of a Russo-United States air route through the Arctic.

Shaw Charges Roman Catholic 'Censor Meddling'

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (AP)—G. Bernard Shaw told the editor of the New York Times in a letter published today that the Roman Catholic Action had censored a film scenario of his play, "Saint Joan," and he protested the action as "meddling by amateur busybodies."

"I find myself presented with certain specific requisitions from the action," the Irish dramatist wrote, "to be complied with on pain of having all Roman Catholics forbidden to witness an exhibition of my 'Saint Joan' film."

His 3000-word letter referred to the action as "a body pretending to represent the Vatican without as much knowledge of Catholicism as a village gravedigger."

Denies Group's Authority

He cannot accept this "pretension," the letter said, because the action "has neither the knowledge nor the manners to sustain such a part. It is as obnoxious to the United States Constitution as any of the features of the New Deal for-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

New York Plans City of 9,000,000 Persons by 1960

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 14—Preliminary plans for accommodating a maximum population of 9,227,000 persons in New York city by 1960 or 1965 will be undertaken during the coming year by Mayor F. H. LaGuardia's Committee on City Planning, it was announced at City Hall today. New York city's population, according to the latest estimate, now is 7,363,000.

In laying plans for such a large concentration of population, the committee envisages a big shifting of residence. Brooklyn, the committee held, should have a population of 3,327,000 by 1960—approximately double the estimate for Manhattan. The Bronx will rank next, with a population of 1,987,000, as against 1,900,000 for Queens and 335,000 for Richmond (Staten Island).

"There will be plenty of room for everybody without overcrowding," the committee reported to Mayor LaGuardia in announcing its program.

Economics in the Campaign

When Did the Recovery Start?—Republicans Say Mid-1932; Democrats, March, 1933—Not an Altogether Economic Question

By H. B. E.

Thrice weekly—on Monday, Wednesday and Friday—during the campaign, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR'S *financial editor will devote this department to a discussion of the economic background of leading issues in American politics. The purpose of these discussions is not to dictate opinions, but to contribute information and analysis which will be of service to the reader.*

AS THE recovery, according to most of the economic prognosticators, gives promise of continuing through autumn, Republican orators will soon be hard put to maintain the thesis that there is no recovery. Many of them, indeed, have already ceased to maintain it. They go off on another tack—that the admitted recovery really started under Mr. Hoover, and not Mr. Roosevelt. It is now an axiom of this kind of Republican campaigning that the recovery dates from the middle of 1932.

Let us, as Al Smith would say, go to the record.

The single index above all others for recording recovery is the one for industrial production. Activity in the country's factories is evidence above all others of wealth formation. By the same token it is witness to income distribution. For, in the course of factory operation, labor is employed and paid, and since factories do not produce very long simply for the purpose of piling up inventories, goods produced with that labor go into consumption.

Production Figures

Figures of industrial production are computed periodically by the Federal Reserve Board. They are issued in the form of percentages of the average for 1923-1925:

May, 1932	60	January, 1933	65
June, 1932	59	February, 1933	63
July, 1932	58	March, 1933	59
August, 1932	60	April, 1933	66
September, 1932	66	May, 1933	78
October, 1932	67	June, 1933	91
November, 1932	65	July, 1933	100
December, 1932	66	July, 1936	104

According to these figures, the low of industrial production was touched in July, 1932, with industrial production standing (the word is not inapt) at only 58 per cent of the 1923-1925 average. It then proceeded to rise smartly till the panic in the winter of 1932-33 reduced it to 59, but even then it was nearly 2 per cent above the July, 1932, low level. Thus the Republican claim finds statistical support from this index.

We know, however, that economic health is dependent upon another index. This is the state of exchangeability.

State of Exchangeability

Radical thinkers make much of the thesis that under our present system the producer is not afforded the means for consuming his own production. But in this age of specialization what we produce is a surplus. The cotton planter grows far more cotton than is needed for his overalls and his underwear; the steel worker has need only for an infinitesimal portion of his work; I can only "consume" one of the thousands of newspapers that I help to create. Each producer exchanges his surplus for his neighbors' surpluses. The mechanism is the price system.

Economic health is maintained when these surpluses are exchanged on an equitable price basis. When prices are "right" then the distribution system for each man's surplus is in balance or equilibrium. We only know that prices are "right" when they are functioning as the distributors of surpluses. If they aren't functioning, then industrial production must continue to scrape bottom for lack of customers, as was shown in the case of the nation's farmers, whose wheat dollars, cotton dollars and corn dollars at the low of the depression were not sufficient to buy a rounded diet, let alone the amenities of life.

Ratio of Prices

The leading exchange in our system is, indeed, this one between farm and factory. What can farm products buy?—that is our question. The ratio of prices

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

Canada Lifts Trade Ban On Soviet Goods

Ends Solitary Breach in Friendships With Rest of World

Applied in 1931

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Sept. 14—Removal of the embargo against Russian goods announced by Premier Mackenzie King, means far more to Canada than the mere value of trade involved, being viewed by leaders of government as representing a mending of the only breach in this country's friendship with the rest of the world.

Such action is particularly fortuitous coming on the eve of the departure of the Dominion's delegation for Geneva, permitting Mr. King to say, "We are in the position of having the good will of all. There is no country with which we are not on the friendliest terms. All the countries that will be represented there are our friends."

Removes Last Stain

Removal of those restrictions against Russia and the ending of sanctions against Italy, he continued, has "removed the last stain from our escutcheon of friendship," and he could see nothing on the horizon to interfere with it.

Mr. King's attitude toward the League was well defined in a speech delivered in Parliament last June. He said then that "the League has failed but the League is not a failure. We must continue to work earnestly toward the ideal of world peace. To that end we must utilize constructively the League of Nations—that indispensable agency which the conscience of mankind fashioned on the morrow of the greatest international disaster of all time, and bequeathed to our own and future generations." He condemned "economic nationalism" as sowing the seeds of war and asserted that every effort must be made to bring back international trade on a sane basis and lessen the throttling controls and barriers.

Embargo Applied in 1931

The Canadian embargo was applied against Russian goods in February, 1931, by the Conservative Government of R. B. Bennett. Russia retaliated in kind the following April. While the ban was applied by Canada under an authority which enabled such action to be taken against any country not a signatory to the Treaty of Varsailles, it was largely instigated by the coal and lumber interests who objected to Russian competition, backed by religious and political intolerance. In 1930 Canada sold to Russia about $4,000,000 worth of goods and bought from there nearly $1,000,000 worth. It is expected that not only will normal trade be renewed but that steps are being taken to accelerate the interchange of commodities to far higher levels.

Mr. King said that W. D. Euler, minister of trade and commerce, would have a statement on the subject within a few days.

Canada had been the last country of any importance to maintain an embargo against Russia; the Prime Minister explained. Great Britain was energetically seeking trade with the Soviets and had established substantial credits to this end. Mr. King would not say what Canada hoped to do in this latter direction.

Renewal of trade relations had been arranged between Mr. Euler, while in Russia this summer, and S. K. Sudjin, acting people's commissar for foreign trade, and was consummated through exchange of cables prepared ahead.

Seek Co-ordination of World's Learning

By a Staff Photographer; Underwood

Dr. Hu Shih, Professor of Chinese Philosophy, National University of Peiping — **Bronislaw Malinowski**, Professor of Anthropology, University of London — **Etienne Gilson**, College de France, Paris — **John Dewey**, Professor Emeritus of Philosophy, Columbia University

World High Court for Knowledge?

An "International Supreme Court of Knowledge," embodying organization of scientific information to the end that civilization shall use learning gained through centuries of experience to attain rightful dominion over destructive worldly forces—is today's proposal developing from Harvard's Tercentenary conference in arts and sciences.

The idea had its inception in conversations between Harvard's president, Dr. James B. Conant, and a committee of the National Association of Science Writers.

"Such a suggestion would be very welcome, I am sure," Dr. Conant told the committee, asserting further that there was no little regret on his part that such ideal co-operation between the many branches of learning, all investigating the problems of mankind, was soon to end, unless some such supreme group was established.

Accordingly, the committee submitted to four of the scholars present, each representing a different nation and a different branch of learning, a set of questions as follows:

1. Do you believe that a supreme court of organized knowledge for the intelligent guidance of humanity can be developed, a body for the exchange of ideas on the scale of this Harvard gathering?
2. If organized, would this kind of a voluntary, fact-finding and reporting membership be of worthwhile influence in world affairs?
3. How shall a beginning be made to achieve this desirable end?

Why America?

By **Etienne Gilson**

College de France, Paris, Institute of Mediaeval Studies, Toronto

The Harvard Tercentenary conference appears to me as a public recognition of the fact, that the future of European culture and of western civilization ultimately rests with what the United States will make it to be during the next 100 years.

Europe has received it from Greece and Rome, we have done our best to keep it alive and to enlarge it; but the time has now come for us to pass it on to others. The very presence of so many European scholars at Harvard is a safe indication that America is ready to sponsor it.

Freedom of Thought

Why America?

Because freedom of thought has already disappeared from several European countries where it had long been flourishing, and there is not a single one among the others where it could not be wiped out at a moment's notice by some political revolution.

The United States is a great nation, with a three-centuries-old tradition of western culture; that is to say, old enough to have assimilated the spirit of our common tradition, yet young enough to make it live and progress for several more centuries. You asked us to give it to you, we are now asking you to accept it for us.

Like Old University of Paris

The conference is the nearest approach I know of to the thirteenth century University of Paris and the concrete proof that such an institution, free from national and racial prejudices, could today be revived in some form suitable to our times.

What Harvard has been doing this year could be attempted in the near future by another American university; let us say, for instance, Chicago. One could also think of a permanent committee of American universities interested in that problem, as a possible answer to the question.

Scholar's Authority

I am not sure that "Supreme Court" would be a proper denomination for such a conference, because we are not exactly judges interpreting an established law. Its authority would nevertheless be very high, precisely because there would be no political nor national interests to back it.

The natural respect of man for truth is so deep, that modern states feel tempted to teach, in the disguise of scientific and philosophical truths, any doctrine that may justify their particular interest. Artists, scientists and philosophers should at least be given a chance to let art, science and philosophy speak for themselves, independently from state control and political interference.

The American Press

Left to themselves, artists, philosophers and scientists would be of very little influence in world affairs; but in a country where the independent press is as well organized and as conscious of its responsibilities as I find it in America, public opinion would immediately be informed of what science says, as well as of what it does not say on such questions.

I beg to add, that the very fact that any modern state finds it necessary to suppress artistic, scientific or philosophical freedom, is in itself a sufficient indication that objective truth is against the particular dogmas advocated or prescribed by that state.

Every nation is perfectly free to organize itself according to its own taste and its particular needs.

Each of us is concerned with such political problems; but as a private citizen and in his own country, not as a philosopher or a scientist.

For science and philosophy belong to mankind as a whole; and this is the reason why no national group, no political regime, have the slightest right to make use of them with a view to justify what, right or wrong, they consider as their particular interests.

I would feel very grateful to you if you could find some way to insert this last sentence in your papers. I want to make it clear that I am respectful of any political regime in any country; my only objection being against the political misusing of scientific or philosophical truth, and the decreeing of pseudo-scientific philosophical truths to suit national interests.

In Theory Only

By **Hu Shih**

Professor of Chinese Philosophy, National University of Peiping

In theory I believe a world organization of intellectuals most desirable.

But, being a pragmatic thinker, I have my grave doubts of its success. Any such organization would be considerably like the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation of Geneva. It includes representatives of all countries, whether or not they are member states of the League of Nations. America, represented, I believe, by such eminent men as Dr. R. A. Millikan, has been in its membership from the beginning. This committee actually has as many branches as are represented at this Harvard Conference of Arts and Sciences.

I do not see the possiblity of any organization which could function more effectively than the Geneva committee. It is my feeling that it is better to strengthen and stimulate this already existing committee than attempt something new which would fare no better.

It may be helpful towards the promotion of world intellectual collaboration if the Geneva committee held its meetings away from Geneva from time to time. It should hold its sessions unquestionably in the United States.

Re-education

By **Dr. John Dewey**

Professor Emeritus of Philosophy, Columbia University, New York City

As you know I am not a "practical man," and it is not easy to say how we should begin practical steps towards a scientific "Organization of Intelligence."

The first thing I can think of is that the scientific man should re-educate himself. He should realize

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Monday, Sept. 14

Diplomacy—Paris Divided on Bullitt Appointment

Appointment of William C. Bullitt to succeed Jesse Isidor Straus as United States ambassador to France met with both approbation and criticism. One critic said Mr. Bullitt was too conservative for the radicals and too radical for the conservatives.

Today it appears that he is too radical for at least one conservative element in France. The Royalish newspaper, Action Française, vehemently attacks the newly-appointed American ambassador, calls him a "Soviet agent" assigned by Joseph Stalin to promote a Franco-German war. The vigor of the attack elicits an immediate apology from the French Foreign Office.

Those familiar with Mr. Bullitt's diplomatic career know that during the last of his ambassadorship to Russia there had arisen circumstances that must have tried his early enthusiasm for the Soviet Union.

Air—Richman Heard From Above Atlantic

Harry Richman has broadcast many a pleasant song from the floor of a New York nightclub. But none of his broadcasts was more eagerly awaited than the garbled, inarticulate one that he gave from the open Atlantic this morning about 2500 miles off the British coast. Returning from his round-trip flight to England with his pilot, Dick Merrill, Mr. Richman got through to American radio stations at 10:05 a. m., E. S. T.

Latest reports located the fliers three miles from Musgrave Marsh on the northeast coast of Newfoundland where they made a forced landing at 2:20 p. m., eastern daylight saving time, today.

On Trial—Britain Examines Pistol Incident

George Andrew McMahon is found guilty of brandishing a revolver in the presence of King Edward VIII with intent to "alarm His Majesty."

McMahon was previously acquitted of the two most serious charges against him arising from the pistol incident during King Edward's Constitution Hill parade on July 16. The two charges of which he was cleared were:

Producing near His Majesty a revolver with intent to break the public peace; being in possession of a revolver with intent to endanger public life.

The defense through innumerable witnesses successfully stressed the

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

Lack of Unity With Provinces Balks Madrid

Barcelona Observer Sees Government's Action Hurt by Factions

San Sebastian Falls

Monarch's Red and Gold Flag Takes Place of Banner of Republic

The red and gold banners of the old Spanish monarchy are today flying over the roofs of San Sebastian as the insurgents consolidate their gains in the north of Spain.

General Mola's fascist troops finally ousted the Government defenders of the seacoast city—summer resort of diplomats accredited to Madrid—and took over the stronghold Sunday.

The last Loyalist refugees evacuated the city as Moorish troops marched in at the head of the rebel columns.

Burning of the city was prevented both by the activity of the invaders and by the command of the retreating forces.

Basque nationalists did all they could to restrain extremists from destruction of the famous resort city.

Government forces reported the repulse of rebels in the Talavera-Toledo sector.

The War Ministry at Madrid also claimed gain at Guadalajara and Areñas de San Pedro.

Diplomats continued their efforts to aid women and children in the Alcazar at Toledo.

The insurgents in the Alcazar did not reply to an invitation to suspend fire for a parley.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BARCELONA, Spain—The piecemeal nature of the civil war emphasizes Spain's inability to form a united front.

The efforts of Catalonian loyalists to win Mallorca from the insurgents were not favorably regarded by the Central Government at Madrid. A rebuke, or warning, from a distinguished leader of that government, Indalecio Prieto, recently made secretary of the army and navy in the new Largo Caballero government, reminded the Catalonians that the rebels within Spain itself were not yet overcome, and that the fortress of Saragossa especially, remained to be taken.

Spanish People Wanted Peace

Anyone living in Spain until recently was aware that the country craved peace and time to set her house in order, to cultivate her difficult and not very fertile garden. To this end any international danger spots near or on her borders were almost actively ignored. No Spanish map that one saw had even the name of Gibraltar on it. If speakers like the publicist, Indalecio Prieto, mentioned it, it was in expressing the hope that in spite of the presence of Gibraltar and the nearness of the Balearic Islands, Spain might not be drawn into any international conflict for which those places would be points of military vantage. Spain's watchword was: Keep within our borders!

And yet it is now Catalonia, perhaps the most aggressively regional of all Spain's regions, that has reached out beyond those borders to Mallorca.

Regonalism Rampant

The regionalism common to the whole of Spain has never shown so clearly as in these present struggles, when each part of Spain has been proud to maintain itself against the rebels. The cry heard at every strong-post, "No pasaran,"—"they shall not get by—and if we stop them here we shall have done all that is needed. Only let the rest of Spain do as much for itself, and no problem will remain."

This assumes that the struggle is everywhere the same, that all strong-posts are of equal importance, and that if the enemy "passes" the troops massed on the heights of Guadarrama, it is no more serious, proportionately, than if any barricade on any road had yielded.

Catalonia has seemed to discount the strategy of a central controlling power. After the remarkable resistance of the Government supporters at Barcelona during the first two days, ending in the surrender of the rebels' leader, both the Government and the workers, in their bulletins and radio speeches, assumed that the conflict in Spain as a whole was substantially over.

Expected Quick Victory

From their superfluous and triumphant strength, indeed, the Catalonians sent volunteers to share in the reduction of Saragossa, that significant fortress just outside their region—a task they characteristically expected to finish soon.

Preoccupied as Catalonians are with their own life, every closely tilled ridge and terrace needing its usual attention if famine is to be averted, all the public industries and services needing workers in spite of absences due to war, they have not forgotten their brother Catalonians of the Balearic Islands, nearer to their thoughts than the vitally important Spanish fortress of Saragossa. This is not merely a matter of language, the rattling, free-and-easy Catalan speech spreading between Barcelona and Mallorca it is not even the long-shared history; it is a fraternity of the soil and of democratic intentions.

When we hear of a hostility between Mallorcans and Catalonians,

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

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Harvard Opens Its Big Week In Tercentenary Celebrations

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 14—Harvard this week begins celebration of its 300th anniversary in earnest. Nearly all the 72 invited scholars participated in last week's symposium of Arts and Science. Today's scene shifts from Cambridge to Boston, to the Medical and Dental graduate schools.

The event being celebrated commemorates that day in the autumn of 1636 when the General Court of Massachusetts Bay Colony voted as its final item of business for the day:

"Be it agreed that the Court will give 400 Pounds towards a school or college, whereof 200 Pounds to bee paid the next yeare, and 200 Pounds when the worke is finished."

Very First Step

Thus it is the very first step which is being celebrated rather than the start of classes or the first commencement.

Accordingly, on Friday of this week the greatest academic gathering in American history will mark the observance of the 300th anniversary of Harvard's founding. Some 15,000 people will participate—550 delegates from universities and learned societies here and abroad, the President of the United States, the Governor of Massachusetts, some 10,000 alumni, 2500 undergraduates, and members and former members of the faculty and governing boards.

Although Friday is the climaxing day of a whole summer's program of special events, the first two of the three "Tercentenary Days" will be crowded with ceremonial gatherings and celebrations by special groups. Thursday has been designated Alumni Day. Wednesday's chief events will consist of receptions to delegates and in the evening the first of three Tercentenary Concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra conducted by Dr. Serge Koussevitzky.

Special Gathering

Three of the graduate schools are having special gatherings during the Tercentenary week. Today and Tuesday the medical school is having a tercentenary session, with symposia, lectures and demonstrations, concluding with a reunion meeting and dinner Tuesday evening. The dental school will have a one-day tercentenary session on Tuesday, with morning and afternoon symposia and a banquet and reunion in the evening. The business school alumni are having their tercentenary session Wednesday afternoon and evening and Thursday afternoon.

Tercentenary days themselves will bring together all the elements of present-day Harvard, the historical background, the relations with city, state, and nation, the exchange of knowledge among universities, the progress of learning generally, the contributions of alumni and undergraduates. In all of these things the major emphasis will be on the function of the university today.

During the last two weeks, various scientific bodies have held their annual meetings in connection with the great Tercentenary Conference of Arts and Sciences, a congress of outstanding scholars in the four main fields of learning—the humanities (arts and letters), the social sciences, the physical sciences and the biological sciences.

Exhibition Programs

Three concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra will be given Wednesday evening at 9, Thursday afternoon at 4 and Friday evening at 9. The first and last concerts will be given at Symphony Hall, Boston, and the second one in Sanders Theater at Harvard. At the final concert the orchestra will be augmented by the Harvard and Radcliffe chorus.

Wednesday of this week, the first of the "Tercentenary Day," the Business School Alumni association holds its meeting. In the afternoon there will be addresses by Douglas B. Copland, noted Australian economist, and Prof. Malcolm P. McNair of the Business School faculty. In the evening there will be a dinner at which Dean Wallace B. Donham, William L. Clayton, one of the world's leading cotton merchants, and Paul Reynaud, former Finance Minister of France, will speak.

Thanksgiving Service

Thursday, second of the Tercentenary days, will open with a Service of Thanksgiving and Remembrance in Memorial Church at 9:30 a. m. This will be attended by members of the governing boards, senior members of the faculty, delegates, delegations of the Harvard Alumni Association and the Associated Harvard Clubs, and students.

The whole morning will be devoted to a Tercentenary meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs.

At 9 o'clock will start the most spectacular public phase of the celebration.

A program arranged by the undergraduates will be opened by a floodlighting of the Harvard buildings on both sides of the Charles river. There will follow a water procession starting in the Charles river basin. Two barges, the first bearing a plaster cast of the John Harvard statue at the bow, and carrying the Harvard university band, and the second carrying a store of fireworks will move up the river to the Larz Anderson bridge. There, after a half-hour's display of fireworks, a torch-light parade will start, proceeding to Harvard square and into the Yard, where cheers for Harvard and for Dr. Conant will be given. A pop concert and dance for the undergraduates and their guests will follow in Memorial hall and on the delta.

Friday is designated as "Tercentenary Day" with ceremonies taking place in the presence of an audience of 15,000 persons including the governing boards, faculties, students and alumni of the university, the delegates of other institutions, distinguished guests, and a number of friends and benefactors. The Government of the United States will be represented by President Roosevelt.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

fact that the defendant had ample time to shoot the King had he intended to do so.

McMahon testified that a representative of a foreign power on a previous occasion had approached him with a proposal that he assassinate the King. He said he had reported the incident to the Foreign Office and he also identified the person he charged with approaching him. The identification was made secretly to the judge and jury.

Anti-Reds—Vatican Joins Drive Against Soviet

Anti-Communist forces appear to redouble their efforts to precipitate a world-wide Red hunt.

Pope Pius XI speaks to the world, calls on it to raise every possible defense against the spread of communism, urges those he would arouse to action to practice moderation.

Germany for weeks has been zealously nurturing the belief that Russia plans to sovietize Europe, that it promoted the Spanish rebellion and that it has aggressive designs. This Moscow-baiting reached heights at the Nuremberg fourth party conference, when Adolf Hitler frankly coveted the Ukraine, the Urals and Siberia, all part of Russia.

Today Germany receives an unperturbed, almost satirical reply from Russia. Said the article:

"The Soviets are strong and prepared. When the time comes, it will provide a bitter disappointment for those who suffer such hysterical dreams."

Great Britain shrewdly shies away from current excitement about the so-called Red menace. Wary suggestions are dropped here and there in certain British quarters that Germany is raising the hobgoblin of communism in order to divert opposition to German arming.

This Red scare also aids Germany's argument that it cannot join an indivisible European peace pact—that Russia must be exempted from any German guarantees of non-aggression.

Politics—Landon Stays Near Maine; Knox, West

Political America turns its eyes to the farthest northeast corner of the nation as a rip-roaring squall of 300,000 ballots is expected in Maine's state election.

"As Maine goes in September, so the nation will go in November." That slogan raises the Maine election to national prominence, but both Republicans and Democrats stand prepared to assail the authenticity of the maxim if the election goes against them. Commentators agree generally that the Republicans must carry Maine by a 30,000 plurality if a Republican national victory is to be forshadowed.

As the votes fall into the Maine ballot boxes, political rhetoric wanes. Governor Landon, Republican presidential candidate, after hazarding his influence on the outcome of the Maine election by speaking in Portland, spends the night at Topsfield, Mass., with Robert B. Choate, Boston newspaper editor. At noon he boarded the train for Nashua, N. H.

Col. Frank Knox, Republican vice-presidential candidate, continues to campaign unremittingly. As he barnstorms through Montana, a challenge is doing its best to catch up with him. Morris S. Tremaine of New York challenges Colonel Knox to prove his statement that "no life insurance policy is secure; no savings account is safe."

Blum—France's Premier Boldly Meets Crises

Léon Blum, Socialist Premier of the French Popular Front Government, continues to meet recurring crises with bold action.

Employers of 30,000 striking textile workers in Lille are told they must accept the Government's settlement of the dispute. The workers, who are demanding a 15-per cent wage increase, have agreed to arbitration.

The Popular Front Government is again vexed by an upsurge of folded-arm strikes. Many of these strikes have an economic basis, but involved also is Communist resentment at the Government's failure to support Spain against Fascist rebels.

Premier Blum has fenced ably with Communists, who are beginning to contest his policies. The Popular Front Government holds its office by grace of Communist co-operation. Loss of this co-operation would jeopardize the Blum regime, unless a compensatory bloc of votes were gleaned from the Right.

Spain—San Sebastian Falls; Madrid Claims Gain

Fascist-Monarchist rebels take San Sebastian—a victory strengthening insurgent control of the Bay of Biscay coast and releasing batteries and troops for the march on Madrid.

Government forces claim the major victory of the war in the repulse of insurgents at Talavera, southwest of Madrid. This triumph is interpreted as a serious set-back for rebel Moorish troops advancing upon Madrid. Military experts, who have given the last two weeks of fighting overwhelmingly to the Fascists, declare, however, that the rebels in their attack on Madrid are gravely menaced by exhaustion. The set-back of the rebels at Talavera may well have contributed to this exhaustion.

Trotzky—Seeks Haven in Spain

The Lisbon radio station today announced that Leon Trotzky, the Soviet exile, had asked the Catalan Generalitat in Spain to permit him to live in Barcelona, the Associated Press reports.

(Mr. Trotzky, recently accused by the Soviet Government of leading a terroristic plot against Joseph Stalin and of fomenting revolutionary activities elsewhere in Europe, has been interned in a farmhouse by the Government of Norway.)

Overloaded Plane Blamed For Crash in Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 14 (AP)—A coroner's jury has returned a verdict blaming the closing of the main gasoline valve and the presence of an extra passenger for the crash, Sept. 5, of the Skyways, sight-seeing airplane.

The jury said it "was unable to determine from the evidence" how the valve was closed.

Witnesses testified the "extra passenger" was Mrs. Ruth Sliter, of Utica, N. Y., sister-in-law of the pilot, Eric Beckley.

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President Rejects Army's Proposal To Militarize CCC

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14—A proposal for militarization of the Civilian Conservation Corps, advanced by Maj. Gen. George Van Horn Moseley, 4th Area commander, met a cold reception at the White House today.

It was said on behalf of President Roosevelt that his intention of maintaining the CCC as a purely conservation organization remains unchanged.

For some time it has been the hope of numerous army officers that the CCC boys could be trained in military tactics as a preparedness measure, but General Moseley was the first to put the issue before the public in writing. His plan is outlined in the current issue of Happy Days, the authorized weekly newspaper of the CCC.

Six Months' Service

Under General Moseley's plan, the CCC would be expanded to take in every 18-year-old youth in the country for six months and require him to divide his days equally between conservation work and military training.

Expounding his plan, General Moseley wrote:

"The only thing that will assure America's future is American man power, and the continued development of that man power on the upgrade. More than 1,000,000 lads throughout the United States reach the age of 17 or 18 each year. They form the crop from which we develop the man power of the nation. Two six months' courses would enable us to handle them all in any one year.

Three-Point Program

"Should we accept such a plan, I long ago recommended that we change our course with the lads from a two-point plan to a three-point plan. At the present time we work on the lad and the lad works on a project. I would modify this and have three points. Let us continue our work with the lad in building up his character, his respect for government, in continuing his education and in fitting him properly to be absorbed in the civil life of the nation.

"But I would take the six work days and divide them into two parts. One part—that is, every other day—would be devoted to basic military training, not militaristic in any sense, but confined to those elements of military training which are well worth while and which inure to the benefit of the nation at large.

"And during the other work days, this same lad, assisted where necessary by the tools of some trade, would work on a worth-while project, conserving and developing the natural resources of the land."

Homework Loses Threat for Pupils In N. Y. Schools

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 14—Homework, the bugaboo of generations of school children, is on its way out of the elementary educational system in New York city, it became known here as 1,000,000 boys and girls took up their work at the opening of the fall term today.

Ending a vacation of 11 weeks, the longest here in many years, the public school pupils, including 50,000 who had never attended school before, entered an atmosphere of experimentation in education which springs from the first year of fusion control of the Board of Education.

As part of the new program, teachers will be taught to avoid assigning mechanical exercises for textbook use at home, Dr. Stephen F. Bayne, associate superintendent of schools, announced.

Voluntary Learning Best

"The children learn when they see a useful purpose in what they are learning," Dr. Bayne said. "The most effective homework is the type which children do because they want to do it and not because they are driven to do it."

Designed to advance the ideal of individualized instruction, the new scheme for homework will not be forced into use at once and no mandatory acts are scheduled to obtain its adoption, Dr. Bayne continued. He stressed that to make the program effective by providing instructions so vital that students would institute a "self-imposed homework through their own interest; would require a high degree of ability on the part of teachers."

"Our most difficult task," he said, "probably will be to guide the attitudes of instructors who have been doing an excellent job for many years, but who now will be called upon to accept a new method of improved educational technique."

Test Pupils' Aptitudes

Other experiments include more tests for pupils and aptitudes, and a program of analyzing the textbooks used in the educational system here.

Part of the program will consist of establishing new clinics for the Child Guidance bureau in poorer districts of New York city. These institutions, it was said, will attempt to cover maladjustments in school pupils, with the object of preventing crime and delinquency.

The committee on maladjustment and delinquency of the Board of Education would like to open as many as 118 community centers for five nights a week to keep young people off the streets and from cellar clubs, this proposal being subject to approval by the budget department. It is the result of a year of planning by educators.

Expects Smaller Enrollment

While the new steps are being tried out, the Board of Education is looking for a smaller enrollment in the elementary division as a result of New York City's falling birth rate.

City high schools, responding to the demand of students who do not plan to enter college, will offer a new general course that will skip such subjects as foreign languages and mathematics while still giving the pupil a diploma.

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

Ontario

Hamilton: First United Church, King Street East and Wellington Street, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 25.

England

Devonshire

Plymouth (First Church): Stonehouse Town Hall, 8 p. m., Sept. 24.

Gloucestershire

Stroud: Stroud Subscription Rooms, 7:30 p. m., Sept. 24.

Lancashire

Rochdale (First Church): Town Hall, 7:30 p. m., Sept. 22.

London

London (First Church): Church Building, Sloane Terrace, S. W. 1, 8 p. m., Sept. 24.

Nottinghamshire

Retford: Town Hall, 8 p. m., Sept. 21.

Sussex

Newhaven (auspices First Church, Seaford): The Cinema, High Street, 3:15 p. m., Sept. 20.

Warwickshire

Birmingham (Third Church): Town Hall, 3 p. m., Sept. 26.

Yorkshire

Harrogate: Royal Hall, 3 p. m., Sept. 20.

Scotland

Lanarkshire

Glasgow (Second Church): New Cinerama, Victoria Road, S. 2, 3 p. m., Sept. 20.

New Zealand

Gisborne: Opera House, 8 p. m., Oct. 27.

Switzerland

Berne: Grosser Kasinosaal, 8 p. m., Oct. 2. In German.

Thun: Freienhofsaal, Hotel Freienhof, 8 p. m., Sept. 29

Winterthur: Stadthaussaal, 8 p m., Sept. 28.

Zurich (First Church): Grosser und Kleiner Tonhallesaal, 4 p. m., Sept. 27. In German.

United States

California

Berkeley (First Church): Church Edifice, Bowditch and Dwight Way, 8 p. m., Sept 24.

Mill Valley: Old Mill School Auditorium, Throckmorton Avenue, 3 p. m., Sept. 20.

Sacramento (First Church): Sacramento Memorial Auditorium, Sixteenth and J Streets, 8 p. m., Sept. 25.

Venice (Twentieth Church, Los Angeles): Church Auditorium, 132 Brooks Avenue, 8 p. m., Sept. 21.

Idaho

Blackfoot: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Sept. 20.

Boise: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Sept. 18.

Illinois

Antioch: Methodist Episcopal Church, Main Street, 3 p. m., Sept. 20.

Chicago (Seventh Church): Church Edifice, 5318 Kenmore Avenue, 8 p. m., Sept. 25.

Chicago (Eighth Church, colored): Church Auditorium, Michigan Boulevard and East Forty-fourth Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 25

Chicago (Eleventh Church): Church Edifice, Logan Boulevard and Mozart Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 24.

Chicago (Twelfth Church): Church Edifice, 635 Grace Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 24.

Chicago (Seventeenth Church): Assembly Hall, Fourteenth Floor, 32 West Randolph Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 22.

Chicago (Twenty-first Church): Avalon Park Public School Building, Eighty-first Street and Dorchester Avenue, 8 p. m., Sept. 25.

Lake Forest: Lake Forest High School Auditorium, 1285 North McKinley Road, 8 p. m., Sept. 22.

Peoria (Second Church): Church Edifice, 129 Barker Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 28.

Indiana

Gary: Seaman Hall, 569 Washington Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 24.

Hartford City: Blackford Circuit Court Room, 3 p. m., Sept. 20.

Muncie: Masonic Temple Auditorium, 8 p. m., Sept. 21.

Plymouth: Lincoln High School Auditorium, Liberty Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 21.

Iowa

Webster City: Congregational Church, 8 p. m., Sept. 21.

Kansas

Wichita (First Church): Church Edifice, 828 North Broadway, 8 p. m., Sept. 22.

Maine

Gardiner: Gardiner High School, 3 p. m., Sept. 20.

Maryland

Cumberland: Maryland Theater, 3:15 p. m., Sept. 20.

Massachusetts

Springfield: Springfield Municipal Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Sept. 30. Radiocast Station WBZR, 1140 kilocycles.

Michigan

Port Huron: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., Sept. 25.

Missouri

St. Louis (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 5569 Page Boulevard, 8 p. m., Sept. 21.

Nevada

Winnemucca: Nixon Opera House, 8 p. m., Sept. 24.

New York

Buffalo (First Church): Buffalo Consistory, 1180 Delaware Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 24.

Gowanda: High School Auditorium, Centre Street, 3:30 p. m., Sept. 20.

Utica: Church Edifice, 1608 Genesee Street corner Avery Place, 8 p. m., Sept. 22.

White Plains: Westchester County Center, Central Avenue and Bronx River Parkway, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 21.

Ohio

Sandusky: Senior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Sept. 17.

Oregon

Portland (Second Church): City Auditorium, S. W. Third Avenue and Clay Street, 12 m., Sept. 22.

Utah

Salt Lake City (First Church): Rainbow Ballroom, 41 East Fifth South Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 22.

Vermont

Bellows Falls: Opera House, Town Hall Building, 3:30 p. m., Sept. 20.

Washington

Everett (First Church): Masonic Temple, Wetmore and Everett Avenues, 8 p. m., Sept. 24.

Port Angeles: Masonic Temple, Lincoln and Seventh, 8 p. m., Sept. 25.

Seattle (First Church): Church Edifice, Sixteenth Avenue at East Denny Way, 8 p. m., Sept. 25.

West Virginia

Bluefield: West Virginian Hotel Ballroom, 8 p. m., Sept. 22.

Wisconsin

Appleton: Lawrence Memorial Chapel, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 25.

Chippewa Falls: Junior High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 21.

Milwaukee (First Church): Church Edifice, 1451 North Prospect Avenue, 8 p. m., Sept. 24.

Oakfield: Liberty Hall, 3:15 p. m., Sept. 20.

Oconto: Odd Fellows Hall, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 25.

Superior: Church Edifice, Nineteenth Street and John Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 22.

700 New Planes at Airport

An increase of 700 in the number of barnstorming planes was recorded at the Sacramento, Calif., airport the first seven months of 1936.

Lax Enforcement Charge Pressed In Geoghan Case

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 14—Hiram C. Todd, special prosecutor in the Samuel Drukman murder case in Brooklyn, today charged that Lloyd Paul Stryker, counsel for William F. X. Geoghan, Kings county district attorney, who is fighting ouster proceedings from office on charge of laxity and incompetence, was "dragging politics into the case."

Speaking for three hours before Gov. Herbert H. Lehman in his summation of the prosecution's case, Mr. Todd insisted that the district attorney of Kings county had been shown clearly incompetent and demanded his removal. Mr. Todd said he knew Governor Lehman would disregard the attempt of Mr. Stryker to inject political matters into the case.

During the address by Mr. Todd, the accused district attorney sat with his counsel and frequently made notations on a pad of paper. He frequently conferred with his attorney, who also made notes to be used later in the day when the defense will present its side.

Delay in Presenting Case

Mr. Todd started off in a low tone of voice: but as he warmed to his subject, his voice became louder. He paced up and down in front of the Governor and frequently emphasized his remarks by pounding on the table. He took up the charges one by one. He declared that the delay by Mr. Geoghan in presenting the Drukman case to the original grand jury had permitted witnesses to change their stories, had given the defendants an opportunity to strengthen their alibis, and had permitted persons to reach the grand jury "and corrupt it."

Commissioner's Evidence

"If the district attorney had done his duty, it would have been unnecessary to convoke an extraordinary term of the Supreme Court," Mr. Todd declared. " I say to your excellency that to condone this flagrant disregard of his duty will set a precedent among district attorneys that will make law enforcement a comedy."

Mr. Todd made much of the testimony by Police Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine of New York, who testified he had done everything short of using personal violence to induce Mr. Geoghan to resubmit the case to another grand jury. He praised the police commissioner and said he had dohe his full duty, but that Mr. Geoghan had not taken the advice.

76,000 Contribute To New York Fund

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y, Sept 14—Contributions by nearly 76,000 employers to the New York State Unemployment Insurance fund have reached $16,125,343, according to a report submitted to Elmer F. Andrews, State Industrial commissioner, by the State Department of Labor today. The total sum on deposit represents 1 per cent of the wages earned by 2,300,000 employees during the seven months ending July 31.

"The average monthly contributions approximate $2,300,000, or $1 a month for each of the employees, indicating that the average wage of insured persons is $100 a month," the report says.

All moneys contributed to the insurance fund are deposited to the account of New York state in the Unemployment Trust fund of the United States treasury, drawing the same rate of interest as outstanding government obligations. None of the money can be withdrawn for any purpose save to pay benefits to workers who qualify to receive insurance when employed.

In New York state, insurance benefits are figured at 50 per cent of the full-time weekly wage, with a minimum of $5 a week and a maximum of $15. They become payable after Jan. 1, 1938, on which date it is expected that the reserve fund will have reached $90,000,000.

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E	R	A	■	I	O	N
L	E	S	S	E	N	S

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Pope Pius Urges Militancy Against Communist Drive

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CASTEL GANDOLFO, Italy, Sept. 14—Pope Pius blessed today a militant defense against communism, which he declared is undermining "the very foundations of all order, all culture and all civilization."

He said that the crisis in Spain is a "school in which the most serious lesson is being taught to Europe and to the whole world—to a world now at last wholly steeped, ensnared and threatened by subversive propaganda, and more especially to a Europe battered and shaken to its very foundation."

Subversive Forces

The Pope said that the Roman Catholic religion is the "one real obstacle in the way of those forces which have already given a sample and measure of themselves in subversive attacks of every kind and order from Russia to China, from Mexico to South America."

The Pope wondered if, in fact, it is not already too late, declaring the subversive forces of which he spoke, "once they have seduced and stirred up the masses, aim at nothing less than arming them and throwing them madly against every form of institution, human and divine."

The Pontiff expressed his deep-felt horror at the "fratricidal war" in Spain. He declared: "It has been well said that the blood of a single man, shed by the hand of his brother, is more than enough for all time and for the whole earth; what is to be said when we are face to face with the stories of brothers killing brothers, which are daily being told?"

Press Campaign

The Pope expressed his deep admiration for the Spanish refugees and for their comrades suffering with revolution.

He said that the Roman Catholic church is the bulwark against communism, exclaiming:

"The Roman Catholic press has been persistently suspected and increasingly hampered, while every freedom and favor, or at least complete toleration, has been shown to the press of those whose mission and purpose, it would seem, is to spread confusion among ideas and to mislead by falsifying facts . . . a press which does not hesitate to proclaim a new Christianity and a religion of new coinage."

It was believed the Pontiff thus referred to National Socialist Germany.

Women Unite on a World Basis

Goal of advancement in trade and professions in collaboration with men emphasized in speeches at Paris where representatives of 19 countries conferred on programs.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—For the first time in history, members of the Federation of Business and Professional Women met on an international basis recently to discuss the potentialities of business, the place to be found in it by women, and their prospects in that place.

They met in Paris, arriving by sea from the United States and Canada, from India, Australia, China, and by land and air from Great Britain, Norway, Sweden, Poland, Italy, Finland, Turkey and elsewhere, representing, all told, the nationals of 19 countries.

Organized at Geneva

Six years ago when, as a result of successive good-will tours taken through Europe by women of the United States, the international federation was formed at a meeting held in Geneva, the organization boasted a membership of no more than five countries.

Today it numbers 24, and with its growth has come an increasing understanding of the implications and responsibilities involved when women quit the home and the humbler spheres of wage-earning and strike out upon roads where individual initiative is necessary and individual risks have to be run in the competition of the open market.

Miss Lena Madesin Phillips of the United States, the international president, made this clear in her opening address. "It is not often given to a generation," she said, "to see an old world shed its skin and a new world emerge. Yet thoughtful people recognize this as such a period, and its heavy weight of decision rests not alone upon men. The fruits of the past as well as the seeds of the future belong also to women."

In Dual Capacity

"This group," Miss Phillips said, "stands as the point of focus of millions of women engaged in the dual capacity of homemaker and worker in economic and professional fields. We ourselves are the symbol and prototype of the twentieth century women who face two ways—our roots in the home, because we care more for the welfare of people than the accumulation of things, our thoughts abroad because most of us, for spiritual or material reasons, work because we must."

Not many years ago, a conference of business and professional women might conceivably have voiced the opinion that their entry into the business and professional world must be made in fierce competition with men workers. Very obviously, however, such an opinion was entirely absent. Miss Phillips outlined the change of viewpoint.

Collaboration With Men

"We do not seek advancement in order that our brothers may not have that advancement," she said. "We are human beings, playing the roles in which the necessities of a modern civilization has cast us."

"Nor," she said, "do I believe that men, save in a last extremity, push women back into places where they are unwilling to go. In a machine age, we can only create a new order, and an ever higher standard of living and of opportunity will be the incentive and the reward of every man and every woman."

This desire for the collaboration of men and women expressed by Miss Phillips was repeated constantly and insistently. Miss Dorothy Evans, general secretary of the National Association of Women Civil Servants of Great Britain, stressed it as the main necessity for the defense of professional standards, quarreling with the tendency of so many persons to place the word "woman" before the name of a profession—to talk of a "woman" engineer, a "woman" architect, a "woman" lawyer.

Not a Class Apart

Frau Margarete Kaiser-Harnischa journalist of Germany, stressed it, declaring that women no longer "think against" men, nor strive for "rights," nor set themselves in a class apart. The new movement of women, she said, is a co-operative movement, and the co-operation is with men.

Seniora Olivia Rossetti Agresti of Italy stressed it. "This," she declared, "is the age of planned economy, and organized producers of both sexes must do the planning." The struggle of women against men, she said, is fading out, and this fact brings with it a wider sense of humanity and a wider internationalism.

The general trend toward co-operation, which begins with the co-operation of men and women, and extends between country and country was emphasized clearly when members of the standing committee for publicity met in a round-table conference, and representatives of Great Britain, India, Norway, Italy, Czechoslovakia and Finland, under the chairmanship of Miss Helen Havener of the United States, discussed the potentialities of press, cinema and radio as a means of forging links of friendship and understanding between the people, and especially the women, of all nations.

Dr. Maria Castellani of Italy urged the greater use of the radio. Even if language stands in the way, she said, there yet are sounds—the sounds of ordinary everyday work, the tramp of feet leaving a factory, the shout of children turned out of school—which speak human things to people who cannot comprehend actual words. Women should be alert to discover events of interest and to have them broadcast under the auspices of the federation.

Women Who "Have Arrived"

Beyond the desirability of linking country with country and of seeing that men and women stand together in the defense of professional standards and of right methods of business, it became evident as the congress proceeded, that there is a growing recognition of the need for the support of those women who "have arrived," as Miss Charl O. Williams, the federation's president in the United States, put it.

Both she and Miss Dorothy Evans of Great Britain pointed out how much may be done in the establishment of women in hitherto half unexplored spheres of work by lending generous assistance and giving due acknowledgment to women pioneers who have set foot in new territory. Never leave the pioneer to struggle alone, was a maxim accepted as of high value.

Equality in Pay

Out of the conference there emerged certain resolutions. The international federation declared its unanimous conviction that women should possess the same constitutional, civic and economic rights as men, and called upon its national organizations to undertake the action necessary to acquire and maintain such rights. It declared also its conviction that equality of pay between men and women for work of equal value is an essential to the safeguarding of professional standards.

It recommended the granting by professional bodies of facilities for the training of women and further recommended the opening of all professional opportunities regardless of sex. And it announced its intention of supporting the investigation into the economic status of women now being made by the International Labor Office of the League of Nations and called upon its national organizations to do all in their power to place such information at the disposal of the office as would throw light upon the position in which women stand in the new world.

Women Leaders in Business and Professions

Upper Left—Miss Dorothy Evans, General Secretary, National Association of Women Civil Servants of Great Britain. Right—Miss Charl O. Williams, Federation President in the United States. Lower Left—Senator F. F. Plaminkova of Czechoslovakia, International Vice-President. Center—Miss Dorothy A. Hencker of Canada, Organizing Secretary. Right—Mme. Madeleine Tissot of Paris, Chairman of Arrangements for Conference

Free Port Zone Outlined in Plan For Southampton

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTHAMPTON, Eng.—A British free port, with new docks large enough to accommodate 15 Queen Marys, was the picture of the possible Southampton of the future drawn by Mr. W. G. Holford, professor of architecture of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

Mr. Holford told how the port had lately flung out an arm to the west in a straight line of quay 7000 feet long, cutting off 400 acres from the sea.

No Limit on Liners

He added that when this arm stretches out a finger in the form of a parallel jetty this extension alone will be able to hold 15 vessels of 80,000 tons.

"This is not an idle prophecy," Mr. Holford declared. "No limit can yet be fixed for the size of the passenger liner."

Protected Area

Mr. Holford continued by suggesting that Southampton might with profit become a free port on the lines of Bremen, Danzig or Singapore. Part of its dock system might, he said, be marked off as a protected area where ships could enter, discharge and load again, and where goods could be stored or manufactured without Customs formalities.

Advantages of this system, Mr. Holford stated, are increased transshipment trade and a more constant volume of cargo.

Toronto Red Cross Group Receives Turkish Portfolio

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—"Hail to the friendship between the young people of all nations" was the concluding sentence of the letter in the first book to enter the Junior Red Cross exchange of books from Turkey, although exchange of portfolios between school pupils of different countries has been the situation of the Red Cross Juniors for years. If possible the book will be shown at the Canadian National Exhibition here, the ultimate owners of this book are the pupils of Inglewood School, West Vancouver, B. C., which school is paired with the Turkish school at Buca.

Photographs of the school itself show the great advance that has been made in Turkey in healthful surroundings and educational methods, while other photographs include those of Turkey's leaders, its urban attractions, the music, plays, sports and art classes of the school.

Why Jerry-Built?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—What is the origin of the term "jerry built"? and why should the owners of this cheerful sounding name have to be connected with a term of obloquy? Maj. G. B. Athoe, secretary of the Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors, has what seems a likely solution.

Major Athoe freely acknowledges that all dictionary references assume without further argument that "jerry-built" means "badly-built," Jerry-builders, according to Youngs "Every man his own mechanic," published in 1881, use the worst possible description of bricks. Walter Besant, in his novel, "Children of Gibeon," writes of the "jerry-builder who walks there alone and wonders how long his houses are likely to stand," and so on.

But Major Athoe feels convinced that one has to go back to Norman-French and Latin for a solution. "Adjutare" in Latin means "to help," and in old French "ajurie" meant relief or help. Hence the nautical terms jury-mast and jury-rig, which Webster describes as a mast or rig for temporary service, usually in an emergency.

Therefore, as so-called jerry-built houses are certainly not built to last and can only be for temporary service, the connection between jerry and jury is suggested. The "emergency" in the case of ships is represented in the case of houses by the urgency of housing accommodation at whatever sacrifice of caution. Properly speaking, then a "jerry-built" house is a temporary or emergency house.

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Textile Workers Open Convention; See Prosperity

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 14—Five hundred delegates, the largest attendance in years, opened the thirty-fifth annual convention of the United Textile Workers of America, with Thomas F. McMahon, their president, presiding at the Delano hotel here today.

John L. Lewis, leader of the Committee for Industrial organization, who was to attend the convention, has decided not to come here for the union meeting, it was said in quarters believed to be informed.

Bright Prospects

Speaking at the opening session, Elmer F. Andrews, New York state industrial commissioner, stressed that prospects for wide and permanent improvement of the conditions of labor throughout the United States never were brighter than in 1936. He urged that peaceful methods for settling industrial disputes be employed universally in all conflicts involving employers and their employees.

Improving business with rising pay rolls, increase in the earning power of labor and the enactment of laws benefiting labor were some of the striking gains which Mr. Andrews saw in this year's industrial picture.

Agreement on Protection

"What is most promising of all is that there has developed in recent months a wider recognition by employer and the general public of the fact that protection of labor's rights is also protection of the employer's and public's interest," he continued.

"Reasonableness tends to greater effectiveness in winning public support. Labor has been reasonable in its demands generally. Even in collective bargaining it was invariably at a distinct disadvantage and in individual bargaining was always at the complete mercy of the employer.

"Labor, organized or not, must ever rely on appeal to the public's sense of fair play. To advance the common good, organized labor must continue to argue its own cause with the same reasonableness and persistence."

British Columbia Sees Splits In Socialist Ranks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—The recent breach in the powerful socialist party of British Columbia, the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, is widening. Following the action of Rev. Robert Connell, leader of the party in the legislature, in repudiating the new party platform as far too radical and "fantastic," he and two of his friends, R. B. Swailes and Jack Price, both members of the legislature, have been formally expelled from the party.

Newspapers most closely in touch with the political situation here state that Mr. Connell and the moderate wing of the party will form a group of their own and take their disagreement with the party platform to the country in the next general election. Meanwhile some of the local branches of the Federation are believed to be backing Mr. Connell and his associates in opposition to the party executive under Dr. Lyle Telford. The C. C. F. Club of Grand Forks, in the interior of the province, strongly condemned the executive and the new platform and supported Mr. Connell's stand in hostility to them.

It is with this division in its forces that the socialist party goes into the vital by-election in Vancouver-Burrard, to be held some time this month. Until the socialist split, the government had little hope of holding this seat, vacated by G. G. McGeer, mayor of Vancouver, when he went to the House of Commons. Now the government is hopeful of winning.

As Dr. Telford, newly-elected head of the C. C. F., and Dr. Frank Patterson, the new Conservative Party leader, will both be candidates, the result of the by-election will be regarded as highly significant and it is bound to affect the general election due next year. For this reason the three major parties will wage a strenuous campaign in Burrard mainly on the issue presented by the new C. C. F. platform, which calls for complete socialism within British Columbia, apart from the rest of Canada. This apparently will be the issue of the next provincial election.

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Old Peking Still Art Mecca

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING—Despite the uncertainty of her political fate, Old Peking continues to be the Mecca toward which an increasingly large number of American students interested in serious research into the Chinese field gravitate in order to complete their training.

The ancient capital of China still offers a multitude of advantages to this type of student which cannot be matched elsewhere in the world, and a recent survey indicates that some 20 or 25 American scholars have conducted specialized research here in recent years, often qualifying for doctorate degrees and subsequently teaching posts in American universities.

Research Effort

The increase in the number of such research scholars is due to two factors. First, with a growing interest in China manifesting itself n America, there has been a gradual tendency to demand the same high standard among teachers and research workers in the Chinese field that have long been required in European and more recently in Latin-American studies. In China this means mastering not only one's own special field but it also involves acquiring an immense amount of general background concerning China's long history and culture, and putting in serious work upon the admittedly difficult Chinese language.

The second factor is the way in which this demand for more thoroughly trained experts has been met in recent years by the willingness of several American research organizations to provide the necessary financial assistance. Among these are the Harvard-Yenching Institute, the American Council of Learned Societies, and the Social Science Research Council. A few recipients of Guggenheim grants have also chosen to spend their time workng in Peiping.

Vast Material

Over 1,000,000 Chinese volumes within the walls of 27 co-operative libraries furnish a selection of material unparalleled anywhere else in the world. Half a million supplementary books in foreign languages are available. Before their recent removal to Nanking the documents of the Palace Museum and the Academia Sinica were accessible to many American students, and the transfer of these two important primary sources augurs a day when research may be centered in the new capital. But not yet.

Peiping has several prize attractions which keep the research worker rooted here. One is the large number of old-style Chinese scholars, and another is the Chinese book dealer. Though rapidly dying out, there is still a considerable number of the old scholars who received their training while China was still under the Ch'ing Dynasty. Practically the only articulate survivors of their period, they are invaluable for first-hand accounts and interpretations of the days of imperial splendor.

As to book dealers, Peiping is still the national capital as far as books are concerned, and the book stalls serve in a sense as libraries and repositories of ancient volumes.

Peiping also provides another great advantage in the cheapness of clerical help. Quite often research students are able to employ Chinese graduate students to run through great masses of unindexed and uncatalogued material and perform other routine work difficult for the foreigner—a service which the same man could not possibly afford if he were working in America.

Low living costs, the universal pleasantness of the Pekingese, and th fact that Peiping is still the cultural capital of China as well as a veritable crossroads for experts and celebrities of all kinds—all these combine to make Peiping the ideal city in which to pursue quiet and fruitful study.

American students who are specializing in some aspect of the Chinese field—and there are many who have made outstanding contributions—feel that an understanding of China today cannot be complete unless the rich and extensive historical and cultural background is woven into the picture.

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Proposed Secret Arms Pact Revealed at Washington

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14—A British proposal for a three-power conference between the United States, Great Britain and Japan, which would have involved a dramatic dash across the Atlantic to Bar Harbor, Maine, of a British warship carrying Prime Minister Lloyd George, Earl Curzon, British foreign secretary, and the premiers respectively of Canada, Australia and New Zealand, is revealed for the first time in diplomatic papers just published by the state department.

The parley was urged by the British as a preliminary to the Harding-Hughes disarmament conference of 1921 which had just been proposed. With controversy growing in Great Britain over the Anglo-Japanese alliance, the British statesmen apparently desired to get an agreement written between the three principal Pacific powers before the main conference began. The proposal was to work out agenda and "if possible arrive at a common understanding on wider principles which underlie future Pacific policy of the three powers." Ambassador Geddes of Great Brittain handed to Charles Evans Hughes, secretary of state, on July 27, 1921, a communication from the foreign office, describing the plan.

The British envoy was instructed to say that "not only do His Majesty's Government attach the most importance to such a preliminary conversation between representatives of the United States, Japan and British empire at a very early date, but so vital do they regard the matter that they are prepared, although session of Parliament is not yet over, to make arrangements for meeting of ministers to cross the Atlantic in order to discuss these questions on American soil.

Harvey Cables Plans

Supplementing the British memorandum, Ambassador George Harvey at London cabled July 27 that a "fast warship" would be employed by the British visitors, who would plan to remain one week, arriving Aug. 18 and returning Aug. 25. He added:

Accommodations for the British delegation in cottages or hotels would be required for 20 to 24, including secretaries, etc., and for 15 personal servants. The Japanese, Curzon estimates, would require accommodations for 10 to 20."

Secretary Hughes flatly rejected the proposal. The conference had been called for discussion by all the invited powers of joint problems of armament and far-eastern matters, he said; Great Britain and other countries had accepted the invitation on that basis, Japan showed no eagerness for the three-power preliminary conference, and other countries certainly would take umbrage at it. Mr. Hughes was final in his rejection. In a long reply to Ambassador Harvey, cabled July 28, Mr. Hughes said:

"If at such a preliminary meeting the agenda were framed or any controlling action taken, it would be felt that the conference had, in fact, been forestalled. If there was a failure to reach an agreement because of divisions of opinion, the success of the main conference might easily be jeopardized."

Anglo-Japanese Alliance

As a sort of postscript to his communication, Mr. Hughes remarked that it would be "difficult, if not impossible," to effect the physical arrangements at Bar Harbor

Back on July 8, the day when Mr. Hughes first asked Ambassador Harvey to ascertain the views of the British on the proposed parley, the ambassador cabled from London, of a conversation with Earl Curzon. "Feeling here is daily becoming stronger against renewal of Anglo-Japanese allience," said Mr. Harvey. "Curzon unhesitatingly stated that any such special arrangement would necessarily be extinguished by an understanding such as contemplated . . ."

The State Department deletes part of Mr. Harvey's message, apparently bearing on the Anglo-Japanese treaty.

A message from United States Charge Ruddock in China, July 18, explains that W. W. Yen, minister of foreign affairs, thought he had a clue to the British viewpoint.

Chinese Viewpoint

"He (Mr. Yen) thinks that Great Britain is suggesting Pacific conference to find possible exit from alliance. To prevent this and to assure the success of the conference Yen wants Great Britain to commit herself on alliance before the conference."

The preliminary conference was not held, and out of the Washington parley came the successful nine-power and four-power treaties, and a temporary settlement of far eastern questions and armament reduction.

Reminiscent of the time and the Hughes policy of ignoring Russia, the documents include a vigorous protest from the Soviet declaring that it had read about the conference from newspapers and demanding its own inclusion as "a sovereign Pacific power." The Russian statement was handed to the American charge in Sweden, July 21. So far as known, no reply was made to it for Mr. Hughes was not on speaking terms with the Soviet.

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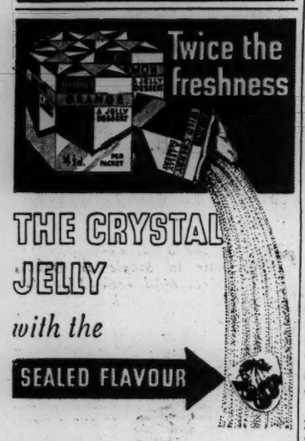

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Fascists Enter San Sebastian

(Continued from Page 1)

it is fair to ask: "Which Mallorcans? Those who live on the tourist trade and have perforce become cosmopolitan and parasitic?" Of course it is those who have found themselves on the side of the rebels, while the authentic Mallorcans, being consistent Catalonians, now find themselves interned by the rebels in their own islands. Meanwhile the Catalonians of the mainland have made repeated efforts to find footholds in those difficult islands which once conquered, will need a strong force to hold them against intervention from outside.

The Catalonian reply to Señor Prieto's reproach would probably be that in attending to Mallorca they are precisely keeping to the historic, linguistic and fraternal borders of Catalonia.

"Balearic Embarrassment"

Señor Prieto, a Basque with a nationalistic Spanish outlook, regards the Balearic Islands as a focus of international embarrassment. Let us first clear Spain, he seems to say; let us cease to present our enemies with excuses for entering our harbors to protect their nationals. Let us continue to astonish ourselves and the world by the fortitude of our people, but let this fortitude be canalized.

When we have made the peninsula safe and whole, Señor Prieto seemed to say, we shall be powerful enough to make necessary arrangements for those islands so strongly coveted by the strategists of other nations.

Such, one gathers, is the force of Señor Prieto's remonstrance. As leader of the Right Socialists he made a striking radio speech a few days after the rising, confessing that the power and loyalty of the people in arms amazed and convinced him. He who had been a pessimist was that no longer. As a man of high hopes he will have uttered his present warning, his insistence on concentration and plan.

Portuguese Revolt Believed by Madrid To Favor Federation

MADRID, Sept. 14 (AP)—Spanish government leaders, keeping close watch on Portugal where attempted naval revolt was quelled last week, have announced that aerial bombardment of the Oviedo and Talavera sectors resulted in the most decisive victories of the 57-day civil war.

Premier Francisco Largo Caballero, who formed a Communist-Socialist cabinet to carry on the war against fascism, watched the Portuguese situation and his newspaper, Claridad, insisted the outbreak there was of far more serious character than the Portuguese Government admitted.

Señor Largo Caballero has often hinted of a hope to become President of an all-Iberian Federation of Soviet Republics, and Spanish Government observers proclaimed an anti-fascist outbreak in Portugal would result in quick suppression of the Spanish revolt.

Fascist Government Set Up to Consolidate San Sebastian Gains

Copyright 1936 by the Associated Press

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain, Sept. 14—Fascist warriors completed their occupation of San Sebastian today by setting up a civil administration headed by the Governor of Pamplona, provincial capital of Navarre.

Strong lines of fascist troops held the city from possible counter-attack by the defeated socialists who fled before the insurgent advance Sunday with arms, ammunition and other war equipment.

Military and civil authorities began speedy rehabilitation of public services which had been paralyzed for days during the fascist siege of the Basque resort.

Water and electric service were re-established shortly after the invaders, accompanied by Moorish legionnaires, marched into the coastal city early yesterday. Supplies of food were rushed to the city, from which officials estimated approximately 10,000 civilians and foreigners have fled.

Basque nationalists, whose efforts to prevent destruction of the city halted an anarchist move to burn the provincial capital, gathered their forces together at Azpeitia, 15 miles southwest of San Sebastian.

Only the paper factory and two homes suffered damage from fire during the fascist occupation of San Sebastian. First reports from fleeing residents that large areas had been fired by anarchist defenders proved false.

Museum Shows Alpine Birds

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 14—Twenty-one species of birds, shown in an Alpine scene of trees, shrubs and flowers at timberline on the upper slopes of the Riffelalps, have been arranged in a new display opened today in the Hall of the Birds of the World at the American Museum of Natural History.

The bird group was given to the museum by Mrs. Carll Tucker and was arranged by Francis Lee Jacques from field studies made during July, 1935. An announcement by the museum said that while birds are not numerous in the high Alps, those species which exist are important to the study of natural history.

Size of Connecticut

Connecticut, one of the 13 original states, has an area of 4965 square miles and a population of 1,606,903 (census of 1930).

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Steel Firm Denies 10 P. C. Pay Rise To 90,000 Employees

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 14 (AP)—The Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation has notified representatives of its 90,000 employees that the management has concluded that "a wage increase should not be granted at this time."

Benjamin F. Fairless, president, made this statement in a letter Sept. 12 replying to "the many requests" for higher pay.

He asserted the company is "unable to see at this time how any increase may be granted without jeopardizing the successful operation of the business."

A spokesman for the United States Steel Corporation, of which Carnegie-Illinois is a subsidiary, said the letter reflected the attitude of the corporation toward wage scales in its other subsidiaries employing around 300,000 men. Rumors have been current in labor circles for months that a wage increase might be granted.

The announcement by Mr. Fairless came almost on the eve of a general convention today of employee representatives of Carnegie-Illinois, many units of which have submitted requests for a 10 per cent wage rise.

A delegation demanding a national wage-adjustment scale, a 25 per cent increase and a 40-hour week failed to obtain an audience at the corporation's office last Wednesday. This group claimed to represent most of the workers, but the company asserted the delegates spoke only for themselves, and that they had not been authorized by the men to act.

Mr. Fairless declared a 10 per cent rise would "take almost all the profit earned by United States Steel in the first six months of this year." He explained financial operations of the corporation and asked:

"Would you feel then that one of your first obligations was to raise the preferred dividend rate to the figure that we are obligated to pay, or would you forget your stockholders and grant a 10 per cent wage increase and go back practically to a no-profit basis for the first six-months operations?

"The answer that some of us might make would be 'let us forget the stockholders. People who can invest money in stocks have money.' That isn't the case, . . . there are, of course, some of us who can afford to invest and lose, but in the days preceding 1929 you and I and the great rank and file of the people who constitute the backbone of this country were buying stocks. They couldn't afford to lose. Many of them did—of our employees, 53,648 are stockholders."

The president wrote that higher selling prices for steel, which might provide cash for a rise, might also affect sales.

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

New England
Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, on Oct. 4, 11, Nov. 1, 8; Dec. 6, 13; shortwave station W1XAL, 10:12 a. m. (11.79mc), and 7 p. m. (6.04mc) on Oct. 4, Nov. 1, Dec. 6.

Eastern States
Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on Oct. 4, Nov. 1, Dec. 6.

New York

New York City—Tenth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on Sept. 20, 27; Brooklyn—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, Oct. 4, 11, 18, 25.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc; also W8XK, 15.2mc, on Sept. 20, Oct. 18, Nov. 15, Dec. 20.

Central States
Illinois

Chicago—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WCFL, 970kc; also W9XAA, 11.84mc, on Sept. 20, 27, Oct. 4, 11, 18, 25; Nov. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29.

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on Oct. 4, Nov. 1, Dec. 6.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WHK, 1390kc, on Sept. 27; Oct. 11, 25; Nov. 8, 22.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc, on Sept. 20; Oct. 4, 18; Nov. 1, 15.

Pacific States
California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on Sept. 20, 27; Oct. 4, 11, 18, 25; Nov. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29.

Territories
Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on Oct. 4, Nov. 1, Dec. 6.

Canada
New Brunswick

Saint John—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CHSJ, 1120kc, on Oct. 11.

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, on Sept. 20, 27; Oct. 4, 11, 18, 25; Nov. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29.

'Stick by Roosevelt,' Johnson's War Cry

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 14 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, former NRA administrator, in an address at a Democratic rally here Saturday night called upon "poor people" to "stick by the only President in history who ever threw the force of government into the fight for social justice—Franklin Roosevelt."

He said the Republican candidate, Governor Landon, "preaches pure Hooverism" and that "the Old Guard have lapped up Landon as the whale swallowed Jonah."

He said that "the only issue of this campaign is equal opportunity against special privilege. Thomas Jefferson against Alexander Hamilton—and that leaves no room for any Democrat to take a walk. We may not agree with the whole New Deal but its basis is democracy. Its opposition is economic autocracy.

"If enough poor people split away from Roosevelt they can elect, not Lemke but Landon. When that happens they had better begin looking for sympathy in the dictionary. They won't find it in the Old Guard."

Warns Realists

Press Portrait Bureau

Prof. H. L. Hawkins
President, Geology Section of the British Association

Shaw Charges 'Censor Meddling'

(Continued from Page 1)

bidden by the Supreme Court. It has no legal authority to enforce its vetoes.

"Yet is has brought all the Hollywood financiers and corporations to their knees by the threat that if they dare to produce a film banned by it not one of the 20,000,000 Catholics in the United States will be allowed to cross the threshold of any picture house exhibiting it."

Elisabeth Bergner, who appeared on Broadway in "Escape Me Never," is playing the title role in the film which went into production Aug. 31 in England.

Mr. Shaw, who wrote the play in 1923, described the production as having had "such general approval and especially such religious encouragement that the possibility of a conflict with the censorships which now control the films never occurred to me."

Background Discussed

"I have certainly nothing to fear from Catholics who understand the conditions imposed on history by stage representation and are experts in Catholic history and teaching," he said.

Mr. Shaw discussed the historical background of the scenes to which he said the action objected, and wrote that "I find that in the copy of my scenario that fell into the hands of the Catholic Action that the word 'paradise,' and an allusion to a halo are struck out because they are classed as religious. The word 'damned' is cut out apparently because it is profane. The word God is cut but, St. Denis is cut out, sentences containing the words religion, archbishop, deadly sin, holy, infernal, sacred office and the like are cut out. . . . Even the word babes is forbidden, presumably as immodest."

"I make all this public because I believe few inhabitants of the United States, Catholic or Protestant, lay or secular, have the least suspicion that an irresponsible Catholic society has assumed control of their artistic recreations."

Champlain Waterway Inspection Begins

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (AP)—Starting an inspection trip to investigate the advisability of improvement of a waterway from Montreal through Lake Champlain to connect with the Hudson river, members of the International Joint Commission and a group of U. S. army engineers left here today.

The party traveled in two U. S. inspection boats, the Wa-Tah-Wa and the Wasco, which sailed from the Battery this morning.

The trip will take them from New York city to Montreal over the Hudson river, the Champlain Barge canal, Lake Champlain, Richelieu river, and the St. Lawrence river.

The inspection is being made as a consequence of the Rivers and Harbors act of Congress. The commission will collect data for use at a series of public hearings in the autumn.

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Social Effects of Inventions Disturb Britain's Savants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLACKPOOL, Eng.—If the natural scientist is to claim that place in the counsels of the nation which the importance of his work warrants he must be prepared to educate himself in the social implications of his work and to teach these implications to his less learned brethren. This was the dictum of Prof. Allan Ferguson in his address at one of the sessions of the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

Never in the history of mankind, Professor Ferguson said, have more powerful weapons for good and evil been placed in the hands of the community as a direct result of the growth of natural scientific knowledge; and never, he felt, had it been more necessary for the natural scientist to develop awareness of the effects of his activities on the community.

He therefore commended the work of the British association which in recent years, has concerned itself more and more with study of the repercussions of the advancement of natural science on the fabric of society.

Message in Fossils

Million-year-old fossils have a message for humanity.

This was stated by Prof. H. L. Hawkins, president of the geology section of the British Association, in his paper on palaeontology today.

"To realists," Professor Hawkins declared, "palaeontology (the study of fossils) has no message, save to welcome them as something new in nature. To realists, who seek material success in the struggle for existence, palaeontology, with millions of years of history as its authority, declares emphatically, 'You have been warned!'"

The Greatest of Virtues

He said that the love of truth, greatest of all virtues, is especially an attribute of men of natural science. In this, he added, they are idealists, knowing that all progress man has made, in material as well as in mental affairs, is the result of this search for truth.

"We recognize," he continued, "in the conception of truth something eternal, not subject to the laws of change and decay.

"We know that idealism is the goal and incentive of all actions that can be described as human. To the idealist environment is something to be overcome or adapted into service; the story of human progress is one of triumph over circumstances. The self-styled 'realist,' who advocates the acceptance of, and submission to, his temporary environment, is less that a man; he follows in the tradition of the beasts that perish."

Course of Evolution

If it be asked how a "student of the 'lower' orders of organisms (and those defunct) can presume to include the human race in his purview," Professor Hawkins declared, in his survey of the historian's work of palæontology, "a plea of justification can be made on two grounds."

"Mr. Tony Weller," he explained, "gave it as his opinion that the man 'as can form a ackerate judgement of a animal can form a ackerate judgement of anything.' This generalization, like all others, may be debateable; but the course of human history, in so far as it is known, shows features typical of the course of evolution revealed by palæontology."

Warning to Realists

The warning that fossils give to "realists," Professor Hawkins said, is that the material falls victim to the material. Various races of animals and reptiles, he pointed out, are shown by geology to have become strong because of some particular characteristic, which was of value at that moment, and then to have faded away. Material empires, he added, have had like histories.

While Professor Hawkins was dealing with the Scotland Yard of geology, "taking the fingerprints of fossils," other sections of the association conference were engaged in such things as parks, planning road safety and scanning the examinations system.

Comparison of Tests

Natural scientists and educators here today planned "intelligence tests" rather than "examinations," for youth of the future.

It was emphasized by Dr. L. Wynn Jones, Welsh educationist, that there is at present an urgent need of the large-scale researches in order to compare the prognostic values of tests of intelligence, tests of special abilities, tests of attainment, teachers' estimates and school records.

New developments of road-making were forecast in the discussion on road safety and the means by which research can aid it. Mr. E. H. Fryer, constructional engineer, visualized a road system in Britain with national through-routes with at least two carriageways, cycle tracks, footpaths and horse rides, of a net width for the whole of these facilities of 280 feet, with adequate superelevation at acute bends, uniform non-skid surfaces and no interruption at cross roads.

Rescue Work Begun In Norway's Flood After Cliff Slide

LOEN, Nor., Sept. 14 (AP)—Rescue parties today searched Lake Loen, turned into a trap yesterday by an avalanche and resultant flood, for the bodies of many of the 74 victims of one of Norway's worst disasters.

The twin villages of Bodal and Nesdal, nestled at the foot of 6388-foot Rogue mountain in this famous tourist region, were virtually wiped out when a huge mass of rock slid down into the lake and sent a great wall of water sweeping over the area.

The natives, startled from their early morning sleep, had no chance to escape from the great wave which poured through the narrow valley after the massive rock—at least 1200 feet broad and 1500 feet high—rolled into the lake.

Relief workers, who flew here from Bergen and Oslo, established temporary hospitals in the few remaining homes.

The water rushed a mile inland at some points, destroying an electricity plant, sawmills, roads and bridges.

Lake Loen, narrow, but two miles long, is bordered by rock cliffs 1000 feet high, towering precipitously over the water. There have been frequent avalanches, but none to compare with yesterday's with the exception of that in 1905 in which there were 60 fatalities.

Amphibion Carrying 36 Ready for Test Flights

SANTA MONICA, Calif., Sept. 14 (AP)—Assembly of an experimental emphibion that will carry 32 passengers and a crew of four has been virtually completed in a preparation for tests early this week in the yacht harbor here.

Airplanes operating service over water have arranged to watch the tests.

In case of forced descent upon water, each of four Pullman-type compartments, separated by bulkhead partitions, can be closed and made water-tight.

The craft cost approximately $330,000 and has been under construction for the past year, said its builders, officials of the Douglas Aircraft Company, Inc., here.

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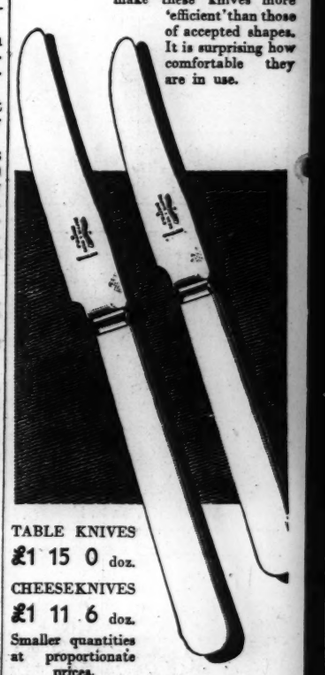

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3. As each interval is 2 seconds in length, the two intervals will be 4 seconds.

4. E, SS, CCC, Cora, Scrap, Escape.

5. END ever (Endeavor).

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German Troops Parade In Force Before Hitler

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NUREMBERG, Ger., Sept. 14—National Socialist Germany's new compulsory service army staged its first display of strength with steel and motorized equipment for the benefit of its Führer, Adolf Hitler, and hundreds of thousands of National Socialists, assembled in the fourth annual party convention.

Zeppelin meadow echoed to rifle, machine gun and artillery fire; 400 warplanes thundered overhead; 100 tanks crashed through barbed wire entanglements.

The display opened with an air parade of hundreds of observation planes, trimotored bombers, two-motored heavy fighters and single-engined pursuit planes.

The total strength of Germany's new air force has not been disclosed, but this morning's parade was a broad hint that thousands of other war planes were quietly waiting at air bases in other parts of Germany.

Air Parade; Sham Battle

After the air parade came an aerial battle attack realistically repulsed by anti-aircraft guns. The whole battle lasted only 16 minutes.

Demonstrations were carried out by both light and heavy motorized artillery, followed by a spectacular display of a sham attack by 100 tanks on a column of infantry equipped with anti-tank guns.

25,000 Take Part

When it was all over the 25,000 participating soldiers, sailors and air force men paused merely for lunch; then began a repetition of the morning show for an afternoon audience of 150,000 persons.

The climax to this was a parade of 20,000 troops, 400 war planes and the Zeppelin Hindenburg past Herr Hitler.

Before the show the Führer denied that his plans for the future of the nation included marshaling all industrial establishments under governmental control and declared:

"I will never permit bureaucratization of German industry."

Four-Year Plan Ready

The Reich's Chancellor's views on the business future of his country were outlined in an informal conversation at Nuremberg Castle after a source close to the Führer had predicted a decree to make effective his four-year plan for economic independence might be made public this week.

"I am convinced there must be competition in business to bring the best to the top," Herr Hitler declared. "I could take over all business but what would I have then—nothing but a bureaucracy."

Nationalization of German industry, Herr Hitler predicted, would result in "workers and executives losing interest" in their jobs and "it would not be long before they would become mere job-holders expecting automatic advancement by seniority instead of initiative."

Wants Private Enterprise

"Great improvement in manufacturing processes springs from keen rivalry between competitors," the Reichsführer said.

"But does not socialist economy pre-suppose restriction of private enterprise?" one of his listeners asked.

"Of course," Herr Hitler replied, "wherever private interests clash with the interests of the nation the good of the community must come before profits to the individual.

"But that still leaves abundant room for private enterprise," the Chancellor declared.

The Führer earlier had emphasized before a session of the national socialist convention that Germany is armed and ready to defend "the miracle of its own resurrection."

"That miracle consisted not in the fact that one man arose who believed in the resurrection, but that millions followed him and went the same way," he told 120,000 uniformed Germans and 50,0000 spectators who gathered in a mass tribute ceremony for the World War dead.

"That I found you, that you bore with me all these years—that was Germany's great good fortune," the Führer asserted.

Herr Hitler told his listeners that "our old enemy, Bolshevism," has been banished from Germany, but "is still active around her borders."

"But let no one be deceived," he warned. "We are ready at any hour. We all have one wish—to maintain peace—but with that goes one firm decision: never to surrender Germany to that enemy we have come to know so well."

Conscription Boost Arouses Germany

(Continued from Page 1)

creased to one year) and two years military service, if he also does four years at the university or technical college, will not be ready to look for a post until his twenty-fifth year.

Cuts Population?

This new situation may also react upon the Government's population policy since it must lead to postponing marriage among that section of the nation financially and educationally best able to enter it at an early age.

Realization of the public concern at the extension of the period of service finds expression in the "Vökischer Beobachter," the Government organ, but only to issue the warning that there will now be the same service for all, and no privileged classes allowed to volunteer for one year's service only. In pre-war days, this journal adds, the infantry conscript had to serve two years, the cavalry and artillery, two and a half years. And France, Czechoslovakia and Belgium have all increased their conscription period in recent years.

Will Jews Gain?

Another effect must also be that this new act will indirectly affect the Jew. At present, he is excluded from "the highest honor of the citizen, that of the service-in-arms for his Fatherland" and will certainly utilize these important years to improve his own condition. The Jew may be banned from the schools of higher learning, but as long as he is allowed to carry on private business, he will make important strides at the expense of German "citizens."

Magnus Johnson

LITCHFIELD, Minn., Sept. 14 (AP)—The passing of Magnus Johnson, colorful 64-year-old Swedish immigrant farmer who served in the United States Senate and House of Representatives, left a gap today in the ranks of Minnesota's pioneer Farmer-Labor politicians.

Born in Varmland, Sweden, Sept. 19, 1871, Mr. Johnson worked as a sailor and a glass-blower before coming to America when he was 19. He became interested in liberal politics while in Sweden, and carried that interest with him to America. When the Non-Partisan League became a factor in Minnesota politics, in 1916, he joined and was elected to the State Senate, where he served four years. With the growth of the Farmer-Labor party he continued his allegiance to the liberals, and as a Farmer-Laborite was elected to serve out the unexpired term of the late United States Senator Knute Nelson in 1923.

While in Washington he gained attention by engaging the then Secretary of Agriculture Henry C. Wallace, in a milking contest, which he lost, and a wood-chopping test, which he won. He played marbles in front of the capitol. On the serious side, one of his major accomplishments while in the Senate was a protective tariff against butter imports.

He was defeated for re-election to the Senate by the late Thomas D. Schall, but went back to Washington as a Congressman-at-Large in 1932. In 1934 he was defeated by Representative Harold Knutson. He Represented Harold Knutson. He became supervisor of public stockyards and in 1936 filed for governor, but was defeated in the June primaries.

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President Rewards Girl 'Who Thought Fast'

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Mr. Roosevelt Presents Medal to Kathryn Van Horn

Ohio Girl Is Honored for Rescuing Two Boys From the Path of a Train. Photograph Shows (Left to Right) Ralph W. Robart, Retiring National Commander of the Legion of Valor; Mrs. Robart, Kathryn and the President. Heroes Who Have Received the Medal in Previous Years Are in the Background

President Gives Medal of Valor to Girl, 12

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (AP)—For "thinking and acting fast" in rescuing two playmates, Katheryn Van Horn, a 12-year-old girl of White Cottage, Ohio, received on Sept. 12 a medal of valor and a toy Mickey Mouse from President Roosevelt.

The medal was the first youth award of the Army and Navy Legion of Valor for the "most heroic act during the year." It went to Katheryn for saving Gerald Nixon and Raymond Kelly last Feb. 3 by throwing herself in their path and overturning their sled as they coasted down an icy hill toward an approaching train.

The Mickey Mouse was a present given to the President months ago and kept since then on his desk.

After the presentation in the Chief Executive's private office, with half-a-dozen war heroes and Congressional Medal winners looking on, curly-headed Miss Van Horn smiled a T"than you, Mr. President," and he laughed:

"Well, it wasn't such a scary party after all, was it?"

He said he felt honored in presenting the medal to the plucky little girl "because you are the first person to win it in the United States."

"There are lots of other reasons," the President added, "one of which is because we have to think and act very fast at certain times, and it is a mighty good thing when one starts in at an early age to think and act fast when things have to be done."

Capt. Ralph W. Robart of Boston, past national commander of the Legion of Valor, introduced Katheryn. She took the President's outstretched hand with little apparent shyness and replied "fine" to his welcoming, "Well, how are you?"

World High Court for Knowledge

(Continued from Page 1)

his responsibility towards the wider range of human affairs with a view to the application of scientific method to them.

It is well known that many scientific men are not accustomed to apply scientific method to problems that are outside of their own special subject matter of science. When it comes to the important fields of human interests, they are quite likely to retain and return to ideas and beliefs that they had absorbed when they were young and impressionable. Anyway, they have never critically examined these prepossessions.

English Ahead

So, I think that it is a necessary antecedent condition of a more practical organization of intelligence that the man of science critically re-educate himself.

Scientists, of course, are expected to lead in this general direction. I may say that the English scientists seem to be farther along than we are in this country in feeling on this subject. They are giving serious thought, for instance, to the question whether science is simply to be used to promote war and ultra-nationalism.

The English philosopher, John Stewart Mill, in the last century, wrote his book on Logic really to inculcate the idea that scientific thought could be applied to practical human affairs. He was aware that there were two sorts of people, and utterly separate, the men of theory and the men of practical affairs.

It seems to me that we are in the same situation still.

Really there is still lacking a scientific method which is general and wide enough to be applied to practical or human fields. One of the most important and obvious conditions for our purpose is to develop the fundamentals of scientific process. Now what passes for scientific method is a mixture of the Aristotelian and abstract methods. Aristotle's method was not intended as a logic of investigation of truth.

I do not know that the time is ripe yet to form a "Constitutional Assembly of Intellectuals." But I am sure that the time is ripe to agitate for such an end.

It may be an excellent idea to promote, that a preliminary conference of leading scientists, writers and intellectuals generally, should be held to fathom the possibilities of what we have in mind. Scientists and literary leaders and artists, and you journalists, will thus come together.

Young Men Vulnerable

Younger men will have to take up such an undertaking. The elder group, in which I count myself, will have to co-operate fully.

It is true, of course, that younger men, such as professors of science, are more vulnerable than elder men to injudicious attacks from reactionaries. It will be necessary to proceed with intelligence and take measures for the safeguarding of them.

If the Harvard conference leads to any such practical steps, it would have accomplished something of imperative necessity. As the world is today, America is the logical place to start the organization of scientific intelligence.

Bar to War

By **Bronislaw Malinowski**

Professor of Anthropology of the University of London

I am convinced that a Supreme Court of organized knowledge is not only possible, not merely necessary, but in many ways I regard it as the hope for the salvation of our commonwealth.

Truth is power. In many ways it seems to me that the real influence of scientific work can quite easily be understood. We often think of the scholar as a recluse sitting behind his desk littered with paper. This is often literally true. At the same time he is the main agency which has reshaped the world of today.

Go out into the street, take the simplest fact, the trolley car, the feats of engineering which culminated in the subway, in the airplane, in the wireless. They are all products of science.

Misuse, Alas!

The physicist is constantly confronted with one deplorable phenomenon, and that is that a great many of his discoveries are misused. It would not be an exaggeration to say that modern dictatorships have been made possible by the superior development of means of transport, communications, and rapid police methods, which all were achieved by scientific invention.

A man who controls today the network of telegraph and telephones and central radio sending station, or who is at the center of the railway transport, is a dictator.

Anybody's to Take Up

The influence of science, enormous though it has been, is indirect. The scientist throws out his inventions to be picked up by anyone who can skillfully exploit them; to be used or misused by the mere play of accident. The gangs or individuals who control some of the modern tyrannies of Europe are but men with this strong and persistent will, and a certain lack of susceptibilities. They are using the instrument of science, but they have not the spiritual greatness which produced the powerful weapons of science.

Social Responsibility

Should the scientist withhold his inventions from the general public; that is, should he submit them first to a scientific body who would have control of them and the determination of the use to which the invention should be put? In addition to his scientific achievement, does the scientist have social responsibility?

That, of course, would be one possibility, but I envisage an even fuller and vaster control. If men of science,—and here I insist that the humanist would have to appear side by side with the physicists and biologists—if this big body of men were able to control and influence public opinion through this organized institution of a Supreme Court of Organized Knowledge, the control need not be merely mechanical, the sifting of good and evil. Instruments for creative and constructive work would be discriminated from the very outset from the seeds of destruction, malignant national hatred and end disorganization.

In the Air

Take for instance the airplane; it is quite an exceptional instrument. You cannot turn a perambulator into a machine gun, nor can you make out of an excellent trolley car a 16-inch gun in a trice, but there is no distinction whatever between the best passenger plane, useful, beneficent, comfortable, and the most deadly and inhuman tool ever invented by man, the poison gas bomber. It has been proved that a passenger plane can be turned into a bomber in five minutes, without any exaggeration.

How can we prevent it? Obviously the only way of doing that is the one which we have tried in similar cases ever since humanity has started: The distinction between crime and the criminal act is age long; we do not worry now because there exist a few million automatic pistols in circulation, but we have two elements in our present body of citizens. We have the specifically organized police, and we have what it even more important, the general sense that murder is murder.

We completely lack this sense of international affairs. . . . And here, once more, the understanding that at present the ethics of individual behavior must be translated into the ethics of international relationship. This simple truth has to be disseminated, made clear, buttressed with all the fullness of scientific argument. But that is not enough. This argument must also be made public property.

War

Now the school to which I belong approaches the phenomenon, war, from the social or cultural side, definitely maintaining that war is not the result of any innate impulses of man. The last and biggest war was artificially prepared, and the aggressiveness of all nations was so far from innate that ministers of propaganda had to be instituted in most of the countries in order to foster and foment hostility and keep it at white heat. But you cannot have an instinct produced by ministers, disseminated by wireless, spread by newspaper articles. On the contrary, the hostile attitude between modern nations is an entirely artificial product. Yet it exists and it is deeply rooted, but not in the nature of man, but in our institutions. State sovereignty, national honor, the sanctity of the flag, these are the artificial sentiments under which the fostered and fomented aggressiveness of modern man is crystallized.

Where Harvard has given us a new lead is, first of all, in breaking through the narrow framework of specialization. This lead must be followed. Personally, I believe that a Supreme Court of organized knowledge which has been suggested would have to deal not with the routine of scientific specialization, but rather with applied general science, with reference to definite problems as they arise. In fact, I would go so far as to suggest that the best minds in the scientific world should often indulge in the really scientific game of intellectual foresight because, as astronomers can foresee an eclipse for thousands of years, so the economist is already able to often foresee a period of depression or boom. The students of human society should put before themselves the question: Can they not foretell and foresee a cultural crisis arising.

Independent

Whether a body such as we are suggesting here should have its meeting annually or biennially I am not prepared yet to say. Since Harvard is the oldest school of American higher learning, if Harvard consented to become the center for such an international gathering of men of science and also other leaders of the community, this might be the best solution. Another concrete suggestion which I would make is that this body should remain entirely independent and autonomous. This surely is in the spirit of Anglo-Saxon corporative life. That an endowment for such work would be found in this country I am certain. That the work of such a body would amply repay such endowment I do not hesitate to affirm. The best way, probably, would be to constitute a small organizing committee selected, if no better suggestion occurs, from among the participants in the Tercentenary Conference.

Ossip Gabrilowitsch

DETROIT, Sept. 14 (AP)—Ossip Gabrilowitsch, conductor of the Detroit Symphony Orchestra since 1918, who passed on today, was a famous pianist.

Mr. Gabrilowitsch is survived by his wife, Clara Clemens Gabrilowitsch, daughter of Mark Twain (Samuel Clemens), whom he married in 1909, and a daughter, Nina.

Roosevelt Insurance Session To Be Political? 'Oh Dear, No!'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14—In the politest way imaginable, and strictly on a "nonpolitical" basis, Mr. Roosevelt's meeting with a group of insurance executives tomorrow is likely to provide the start of a major 1936 election controversy. Particularly, there is in view a reply to Col. Frank Knox, Republican vice-presidential candidate, who declared at Allentown, Penna., recently that under the New Deal "no life insurance policy, no savings bank, is safe."

The announcement that Mr. Roosevelt would meet the insurance executives was made casually today at the White House by the President's secretary. No stress was put on the fact, but White House scribes began writing at once, and putting two and two together.

Political? Oh Dear, No!

Was the conference political? Oh dear, no, said Stephen T. Early, in so many words; why, the session was called before Colonel Knox made his speech charging that all insurance policies are unsafe. The proposed meeting has been under discussion for more than a month. When was it that Colonel Knox made his statement; wasn't it recently? What could be less political than a conference proposed a month ago? Mr. Early added that details of the conference will be given out tomorrow.

From twinkles in the eyes of the White House secretariat, however, the feeling grows that the conference will play a role in the political campaign, whether politics are mentioned or not. Democrats have been busy pinning the quotation about insurance companies directly on Colonel Knox, and in heckling John D. M. Hamilton, chairman of the Republican National committee, into an agreement with the Knox statement. Most people had not heard of the Knox charge until Mr. Hamilton was asked point blank at a press conference here last Thursday whether he associated himself with it. He could hardly throw down his vice-presidential candidate, and declared he shared the view, and returned to attack again the same day in New York.

Oppose "Scare" Campaign

Governor Landon has not commented on the matter. Naturally, insurance men are not very happy. They are said to feel that insurance buying may halt if the "scare" campaign continues.

Uncontrolled inflation, as Colonel Knox undoubtedly sought to bring out, obliterates values of insurance as its first victim. Few people, however, except ardent partisans, now see a threat of inflation of the uncontrollable variety at the stage where the Knox statement would be justified. The situation offers Mr. Roosevelt the role of assuager of public alarm.

The fact that Governor Landon has been studiously temperate in his own attack, and for that reason possibly more effective, only makes the opening wider for the New Deal to make play with the Knox-Hamilton allegation.

New York Controller Demands Knox Retract Insurance Statement

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 14—Col. Frank Knox, Republican vice-presidential candidate, today has before him the demand of Morris S. Tremaine, state controller of New York, that he retract his statement that "no life insurance policy is secure; no savings account is safe."

New York state's $200,000,000 portfolio of invested funds, the controller said, was proof of an appreciation of trust fund values since 1932 which showed that "never in the history of the country has our banking structure and our thrift institutions of all types rested more firmly upon a foundation of sound credits than right now."

Every high-grade bond has risen from a valuation of less than par in 1932 to more than par today, he declared, adding that in some cases the appreciation had been 50 points.

The type of high-grade bonds that make up the portfolios of insurance companies and savings banks were now selling "at or near all-time record prices," he reported, declaring that, in view of this fact it was necessary "for the peace of mind of every life insurance policyholder and savings bank depositor, for Colonel Knox "to prove either the truthfulness of this amazing statement or to retract it."

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

The Golden Basket

By Ludwig Bemelmans

Melisande and Celeste Coggeshall arrived with their father at the Hotel du Panier d'Or—Hotel of the Golden Basket—in Bruges, Belgium, in the first chapter of our story. They had a fine visit there and went on many excursions with Jan (you pronounce it Yan), whose father, Monsieur ter Meulen, owned the hotel. Just as they were arranging to go for another ride in Jan's boat, Monsieur Carnewal, the maitre d'hotel, told them that their father had asked to have his bill made out and that they were leaving for England next day. A voiture arrived to take them to Ostend and M. Carnewal went along to see them off.

Chapter Six

JAN and Melisande were in the back. Celeste sat between the driver and Monsieur Carnewal. Now the farewells were over, but the car turned once more around the Grande Place and passed the Golden Basket, to be waved at. And then it turned into the street that leads to Ostend, where the travelers were to take the boat for England.

Not until they were well out of the city did Monsieur Carnewal notice that he had taken along his napkin.

Midway between Bruges and Ostend the engine became overheated. A stop was made. "She needs a little rest," said the driver. "It is nothing." He opened the hood and promenaded up and down. Mr. Coggeshall and the children got out and looked at the landscape. There were canals on both sides; long screens of trees, planted like the inch-marks on a ruler, bordered the fields. An occasional pig wandered around with ears hanging down over its eyes.

At the Quay

Along the road rumbled an old milk cart pulled by a panting dog. From the other side came a wagon, and in front of it was one of the great proud horses for which Belgium is famous, a well-fed Percheron with a thick flaxen mane. Once more they stopped to cool off the motor. The smooth road was lined with trees and the sun cast their shadows across: it seemed like an endless strip of zebra skin. Soon they drove into Ostend. The driver pressed the bulb and squeaked people, bicycles, and dogs out of his way. A right hand turn, and two masts stuck out over the roof of a house. They drove around it; it was the quay, and there stood the boat. Porters came and took the trunk. The scene was bright and painted in simple colors. The funnel of the ship was black and yellow; flannel-red were the insides of the ventilators. The ship looked completely new, painted yesterday and washed this morning. The sky was blue like the captain's eyes and the blouses of his sailors.

A big whistle on the funnel rained steam into the sunlight—it was time to go on board.

Everybody looked at poor Monsieur Carnewal in his tailcoat with the napkin. He was not altogether happy. Several people had come and asked for sandwiches and drinks. At first he was very patient, and with kind words explained why he was here. He told them that he had nothing to do with all this and as a proof he showed them the corner of his napkin on which was embroidered with bright red thread: "Hotel du Panier d'Or, Bruges"—and he pointed to the children and Mr. Coggeshall, his friend.

M. Carnewal Is Indignant

Later, when people in a hurry snapped their fingers at him and said, "Psst!" or "Come here!" he waved his napkin into their faces and said, "Go away and leave me alone." To which they replied that they would complain to the management and have him fired.

There was no time left for Monsieur Carnewal to be angry or to tell these rude people what he thought of them.

An officer high up on the bridge gave a signal to a sailor. The sailor pulled a knotted cord and the three fat steam horns on the front of the funnel sent out deafening blasts. This told the little fishing boats in the long, narrow channel that runs out to the sea to make room for the big ship.

The little girls put their arms around Monsieur Carnewal and kissed him. Mr. Coggeshall thanked him for coming with them, and Jan ran up the gangplank carrying the frog.

A young officer blew his whistle, four sailors rolled away the gangplank and threw a few sacks of mail on board and then jumped after them.

Monsieur Carnewal stood alone on the dock with Jan and waved his napkin.

Heavy hawsers were loosened—like snakes they crept along the stone pier, fell into the water, and crawled up into the ship.

The Leopold II Steams Away

Gulls floated around the back of the boat as the space between it and the pier widened. They looked like opened newspapers on strings and yelled, "Ha, ha!" like someone who is being tickled. On the afterdeck all the way back in the stern stood Mr. Coggeshall and the two little girls. Next to them was a short sailor who coiled up the hawsers—he had teeth that were golden.

Across the stern of the ship was written with big letters: "Leopold II, Ostende." The distance grew; the short sailor smiled his golden smile and helped Mr. Coggeshall and the little girls wave good-by. As the ship gained speed, the name of the boat unspelled itself and became a meaningless white line. Soon Monsieur Carnewal's napkin could not be told from the gulls that stayed behind, and in a little while, both ship and shore had lost identity.

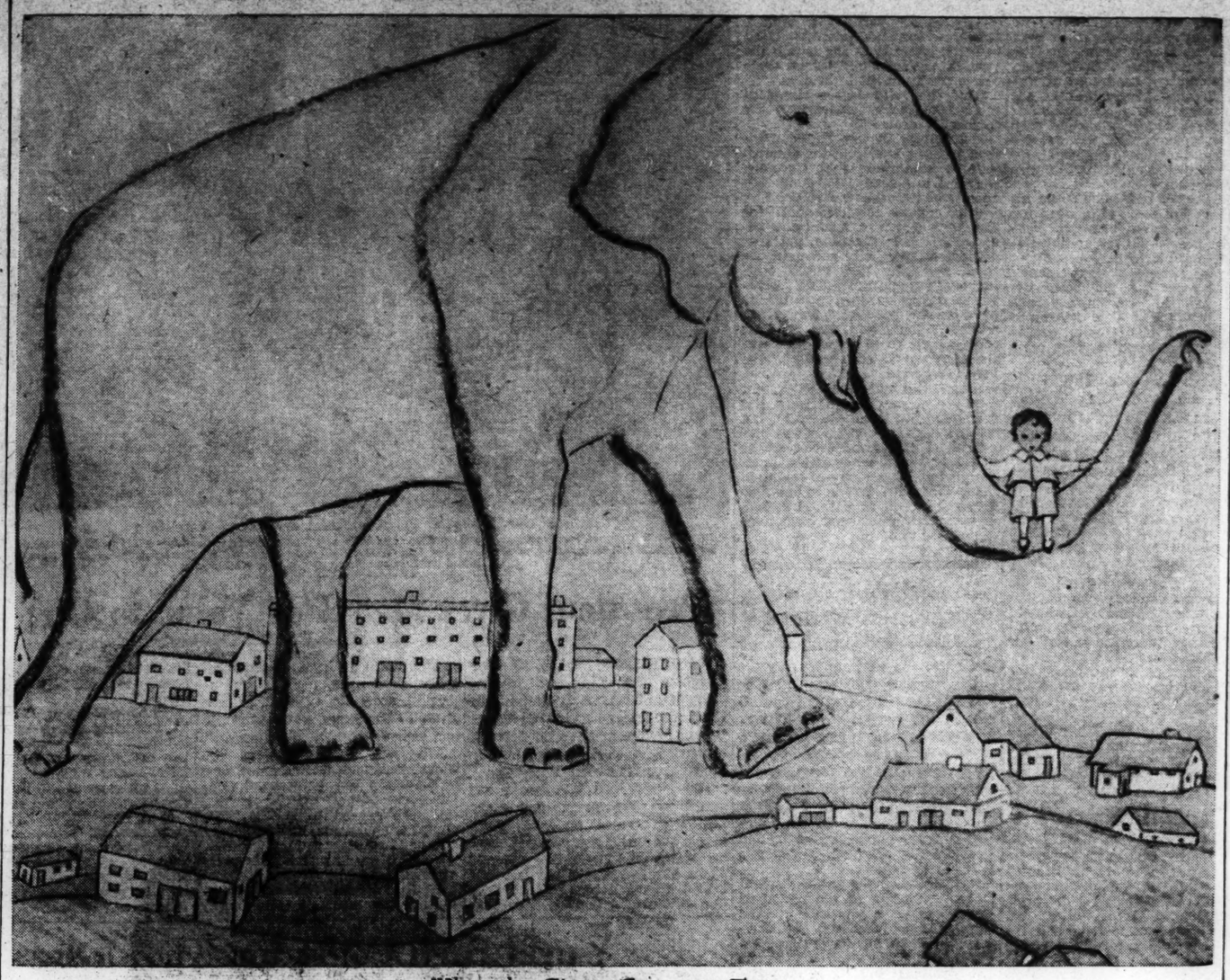
* * *

When Monsieur Carnewal got back to the hotel, he walked into the hall. Over Madame ter Meulen's desk hung a blackboard with the numbers of the rooms painted on it and spaces next to each number for the name of the guest who lived in that room.

Next to number 17 had been written with chalk "Horatio Coggeshall" and next to 18 the little girls had made drawings of themselves. Now there were new names: in 17 was a distinguished surgeon from Rotterdam, in 18 a young lady and her mother from Madrid. It would take Monsieur Carnewal longer than usual to like them. They would hardly come climbing up to his room and ask him to empty his pockets, or watch him part his hair at the back, or help little Jan to count napkins.

He walked to his desk behind the artificial palm, took out his pocketknife, picked out a cork from one of the drawers, and neatly cut it into slices to steady his wobbly tables.

[The End]



When the Circus Comes to Town

A Crayon Drawing by Marguerite Mitchell That Was Included in an Exhibit of Her Work in Boston

Caroline Ann's Buried Treasure

By Frances Russell

"I WISH," said Caroline Ann thoughtfully, "I wish I could find some buried treasure."

"What a funny thing to wish!" said her mother, who was busy sewing by the window.

Caroline Ann stood by her side and looked out at the garden where the last leaves were drifting slowly down.

"I would like to have a little map with crosses and arrows on it—so that I would know where to dig," she said.

"We don't seem to have anything like that about the house," said her mother. "But don't you think it would be fun if we buried some treasure ourselves? Then we could make a map, if we wanted to. But perhaps it would be jollier if we didn't, because then we wouldn't remember exactly where we had put the—the treasure!"

Treasure a Mystery

Caroline Ann was looking very puzzled.

"But we haven't any treasure to bury," she said.

"Haven't we?" Mummy was beginning to look twinkly as she always did when they were going to have fun—when they were going to make toffee, or go for a new kind of walk.

Caroline Ann began to dance up and down with excitement.

"Mummy! What are we going to hide?"

"Run down to the potting-shed and you will see," Mummy answered.

Caroline Ann bundled herself into her jolly red coat as fast as she could, but her fingers tied themselves up in the cuffs and she had to be rescued.

"Tell me, Mummy, please!"

But her mother shook her head. "You run and look! Lots of treasure, all waiting to be buried, tied up in little brown sacks!" she said.

Caroline Ann knew her mother much too well to doubt her word for a moment. It did seem rather surprising that there should be treasure, all tied up and waiting to be hidden, in their shed. But here was the potting-shed, and unlatching the door she stepped carefully inside.

Just for a moment everything was so dark that she paused by the big wheelbarrow and sniffed the warm, brown smell of dry soil, and old leaves, and wood-smoke, and sawdust, all mixed up together.

Soon the light, which was coming through a little dusty window, began to show up the funny lumps and humps in the shed, and she was able to make her way cautiously across the floor. There was the mowing-machine, all wrapped up in sacking, and there was the roller, and there, in the far corner where the red flower-pots usually stood, were little heaps of—bulbs!

Those were the little brown sacks of treasure! Some were smooth and some were nobbly; some were small and some were big; and some were big with lots of little ones clinging all round them.

Just as she had picked out one or two from each little heap and had placed them in her gardening-basket, her mother came and tapped at the window. She had put on a coat and gardening gloves, just as if she had come to help to bury the treasure with Caroline Ann.

"Well, did you find them?" she asked. "Now let's decide where to put them. Do you know which little sack has gold in it, and which has rubies, and which has amethysts or sapphires?"

Her mother picked up a big fat bulb.

"This one is a hyacinth," she told her. "It may be red or it may be blue. And this little one is a crocus. You can take a lot of the little crocus sacks. And this fat one with a lot of little baby bulbs is a daffodil; and this jolly fellow is a tulip."

Caroline Ann Chooses Hyacinth

They sorted them into small heaps, and Caroline Ann fetched her trowel.

"These little sacks," said her mother, picking out the crocus bulbs, "can be buried in the grass. The daffodils will look very jolly under the trees, and how about putting this tulip in your own little garden?"

"And the hyacinth—" began Caroline Ann. And then she thought of something. "I shall bury the hyacinth in a secret place!" she said. "And you mustn't look, because when it comes up you will be very surprised."

There were little dark marks on the lawn where Caroline Ann hid the sacks of gold and amethyst and royal purple; the daffodils snuggled away beautifully in the wood and did not show at all where they had been buried; the ruby-red tulip was placed in the very middle of her own little garden patch, and she put the hyacinth, when her mother was not looking, just below their favorite window.

"I do hope it is a blue one, like a sapphire with the sun shining through it," thought Caroline Ann. "When it comes up, Mummy will see it poking through the soil and she will say, 'I wonder what that can be?' And then it will grow bigger and bigger until it is a hyacinth, and she will say, 'Why, that is where Caroline Ann put the other sack of treasure!'"

And then she wiped the mud very carefully from her trowel, and put her basket away in the potting-shed, and went in to tea hand in hand with her mother.

When they were by the window again, and Caroline Ann was hopping about on one foot as she always did when she was excited, she said, staring very hard at the place where she had buried the hyacinth, "We won't need a map now, will we, Mummy? Because when the little green shoots come up we will know just where we put the treasure, and then there will be the flowers, all gold and red and blue. I hope—"

"What do you hope?" asked her mother.

"I hope the winter will hurry up, and then it will soon be spring!" said Caroline Ann.

The Clock That Lost Its Tick

"I can't keep going, Grandfather Clock.
I've lost my tick!" "You mean your tock?"
"I mean my tick." "Oh no, your tock!"
"Tick!" "Tock!" "Tick!" "Tock!"

"I have no way to tell the time."
"Sound your alarm, or chime your chime—
Ring up Westminster; ask Big Ben;
He'll be able to help you then."

"Hallo, Big Ben! Please tell me quick,
What shall I do? I've lost my tick!"
"You mean your tock?" "Oh no, my tick!"
"Tock!" "Tick!" "Tock!" "Tick!"

"Ring up Greenwich and let them know;
You may be fast, or you may be slow;
Greenwich's sure to understand—
They've got plenty of time on hand!"

"Hallo, Greenwich! I've had a shock,
I've lost my tick!" "You mean your tock?"
"Tick!" "Tock!" "Tick!" "Tock!"
"Why all this talk of tick and tock—
Tick-tock! Tick-tock!"

"Sorry, we did not mean to mock—
That's all you needed—tick-tock!"
"Now I am going, Grandfather Clock!
Tick-tock! Tick-tock!"

ELIZABETH FLEMING

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

M for Mary

Mary, Mary, quite contrary,
How does your garden grow?
With silver bells, and cockle shells,
And pretty maids all in a row.

The Dragonfly That Flew Away

By J. May Fenwick

ROLLY and Polly, the Barometer children, sat at the bottom of the lovely grassy slope, and Miss Jemima Cosy sat between them.

Miss Jemima Cosy had been telling them a story, and stories from Miss Jemima Cosy are always worth listening to. Today it had been about a dragon—a great, red-and-green dragon, which had made the people in the village near its den hide their heads under the bedclothes at night when they heard it roaring and bellowing in the distance. And when a brave knight, who chanced to come along, said that he would go and slay the dragon, what do you think happened? He pricked it behind its great outspread wings, and—well, it was just like a blown-out balloon, for when it was pricked it grew smaller and smaller until it was hardly three inches long, and then it spread its wings and flew away!

"Oh!" said Rolly.

"Did it—?" began Polly, but at that minute Mrs. Barometer's voice sounded from Barometer House, their home at the top of the lovely grassy slope.

"Rolly! Polly! Where are you?"

"Here, Mother!" they cried.

Mr. Barometer's Hobby

Mrs. Barometer looked out at her own particular door and nodded and smiled at Miss Jemima Cosy.

"Good morning, Mrs. Barometer," called Miss Jemima.

"Good morning, Miss Jemima," called back Mrs. Barometer. "Here is another glorious day!"

"Yes, indeed," said Miss Jemima Cosy, "it promises to be perfect. We have had a most delightful story-time."

Rolly and Polly had by now scrambled up the slope, and Miss Jemima, waving good-by, set off for her sweet little egg-shaped home which she shared with her three sisters.

"After breakfast," said Mrs. Barometer, "I want you to take this pie and these bananas to Gigi, the goat boy, for his lunch. He has taken his goats away up the hills this morning, and I promised to make him an apple pie today, he is so fond of them. And see, I have put up some sandwiches and bananas and a bottle of milk for you both, so you need not hurry home. You will enjoy being on the hills with Gigi this lovely day."

"Oh, thank you, Mother!" they cried, as they hugged and kissed her.

"Breakfast time, Father!" called Mrs. Barometer.

"Coming!" called Mr. Barometer from his corner (where he was deep in his special study of clouds). "I think, my dear," he said, as he took his seat at the table, "I think I have nearly solved the problem. If a cloud is oblong, it means rain twice as soon as if it were round. There is more in the shape of clouds than you would think."

Taking Gigi's Lunch

"Oh, my dear, how you can sit and study clouds on a glorious day like this, I really cannot understand," said Mrs. Barometer. "Just look at the blue!"

"All very well," said Mr. Barometer, "but the clouds come."

"And go!" added Mrs. Barometer quickly, with a laugh.

"If you pricked a cloud with a spear, would it shrink away as the dragon did?" asked Rolly, pausing over his bread-and-milk.

"What dragon, my little dear?" asked Mr. Barometer.

"The one Miss Jemima Cosy told us about," said Rolly, and forthwith he and Polly told the story over again.

Mr. and Mrs. Barometer laughed gaily.

"What a delightsome knight!" exclaimed Mrs. Barometer. "I think you are right, Rolly. Dragons and clouds and gloomy things need a little prick sometimes to help them to disperse themselves."

As soon as breakfast was over, Rolly and Polly, each carrying a basket, set out for the hills where Gigi took his goats.

Sometimes Rolly and Polly pretended they were two of his goats, and let him drive them. Gigi said they were terrible goats for straying, and he would shout and yodel until they came back to him again.

"Rolly," said Polly, as they trudged along, "what would you do if we saw that dragon coming toward us now?"

"Prick it," said Rolly.

"You haven't anything to prick it with," said Polly. "Do think what you are saying."

"Well, you know quite well, too, that there aren't really any dragons—at least, I don't think there are, do you?"

"It sounded quite real when Miss Jemima told us about it," said Polly.

"Well, what would you do if we met one?" asked Rolly.

"I don't know. I think I should fly down the hill all the way home."

"You haven't any wings, so you couldn't fly any more than I could prick the dragon without a pricker," said Rolly, at which they both laughed.

"Look, there's Gigi, right up on that grassy hill!" cried Polly.

"And the goats!" shouted Rolly. And away they ran, calling to Gigi as they went.

Gigi yodeled when he saw them. It always made them laugh to hear him yodel, for his voice would suddenly shoot up to a high, peculiar note, and then come back again to the ordinary tone.

"Gigi!" gasped Polly, "Mother has sent you an apple pie and some bananas."

"Hurrah!" shouted Gigi.

"Gigi," panted Rolly, "are there really such things as dragons?"

"Dragons?" said Gigi. "Well, let me see—yes, I saw a dragon yesterday!"

"Oh, Gigi!" exclaimed Rolly, "do tell us about it."

Gigi laughed.

"It was a beautiful dragon," he said, "and it was lying on a rock basking in the sun. I crept quite close to it, and it never saw me. It was shining all colors—blue, green, red, yellow—it was a magnificent fellow!"

Meet the Dragon

Rolly and Polly listened with their mouths and eyes wide open.

"Were you afraid of it—just a little?" asked Polly.

"Not a bit," said Gigi gaily.

"Had it wings?" asked Rolly.

"Yes, four glorious wings which caught the light of the sun and kept changing color. It had large eyes, too, and a fine long body and tail."

"Do you think we could see it?" said Rolly.

Polly crept closer to Gigi. "Are you sure it was a KIND dragon?" she asked.

"Quite sure," said Gigi. "I'll take you to see it now if you like. I dare say it is there today. Dragons love the sunshine, you know."

Rolly and Polly each took one of Gigi's big, strong hands, and walked very quietly with him toward some large boulders. As they drew near, on tiptoe, Gigi whispered: "Yes, there it is! I told you dragons love to lie in the sun."

Rolly and Polly clutched Gigi's hands very tightly and looked all round. But no dragons appeared. Gigi smiled and led them still closer, and then, what do you think they saw? A dragonfly!

How they laughed!

"It isn't a real dragon at all!" said Polly.

"Yes it is, yes it is," said Rolly, excitedly. "Don't you see, Polly, it was a dragon, but a brave knight pricked it, and now it is a beautiful dragonfly."

And at that minute the dragonfly, behaving just as Miss Jemima Cosy had said, raised itself up in the air and flew away.

Vegetable Puzzle

E	W	O	U	P	I
E	K	R	T	R	N
L	R	R	A	P	E
E	Y	M	R	A	A
L	E	R	O	O	C
C	O	T	N	I	N

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Edward is growing 7 different kinds of vegetables in his garden. You will find their names in the square. The letters of each name, though jumbled up, touch one another at some point.

[Answers on This Page Next Monday]

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Manhattan's Heaven Trees

HEAVEN trees from the Moluccas brush graceful green fronds softly against my window in Manhattan. I watch them idly—a collective bouquet of amorous feather fans.

What mad persuasion coaxed them to leave their jungle solitudes in the old Dutch Spice Islands of the East for Manhattan? Did some Yankee clipper captain have an eye for beauty or a head for botany and quarter a few seedlings in the black hold of his ship? Or did they stow away in convenient crannies themselves and land without benefit of customs? However that may be, Manhattan appears to be their favorite Mecca.

Battalions of these fast-spreading exotic immigrants thrive on mere toe-holds of earth in New York's bleak back yards, where no self-respecting tree would even try to grow. They care nothing about spreading themselves in open fields as do the lordly oaks, nor for arching village streets with the cathedral-like aisles of English elms. Rather do these *gamins* of New York seem content to begin their careers in most unlikely places, and then amaze you by doing a really splendid job with themselves and their surroundings.

* * *

JUDGING FROM THE unpromising locations where I have seen heaven trees, or ailanthus, as some people know them, a struggle for existence lends zest to their careers. Patchin Place, for example. No one can ever give you understandable directions as to just how to reach this mysterious little triangle of Greenwich Village, yet when you come upon it unexpectedly some day you will find it gloriously green with heaven trees.

Enchanted, you peer into its shadowed dimness, and for the slightest suspicion of a moment, while the clang of the Sixth Avenue Elevated ceases, fancy yourself face to face with a tract of leafy jungle. Perhaps you try to conjure up the mysterious Moluccas. But the spell is evanescent. You take your flashes of romance at the double quick in Manhattan, or miss them altogether.

Not far away, the deep iron-grilled verandas of a once-gallant row of Spanish flats wear an air of Latin seclusion almost unbelievable in New York, and all because of the luxury of heaven trees that weave a patterned screen of emerald filagree behind which the proudest Andalusian might smile serenely.

* * *

MY OWN HEAVEN trees are very precious. I am particularly blest because I have them both at front and rear. Of course, they are mine only to enjoy. They come with the apartment, so to speak. When the landlord shows you about the place, he beckons proudly to the windows, and, mentioning the trees—that almost unknown luxury to apartment dwellers in New York—assumes you won't mind paying a little higher rent than otherwise.

As it happens, the heaven trees at the back of the house grow in the yard next door. But even if they are adopted, they fleck a bold black etched tracery against the church yard wall that is enchanting. When soft snow clings to the branches and a yellow glow from the leaded Gothic windows of the church splashes an amber backdrop against the night, my back window frames a sparkling English Christmas card.

With the advent of April, when the first far whisper of spring flickers through the stark heaven trees, I have three infallible signs for knowing it. A family of sparrows, a sleek gray cat, and a smug green parrot snap into a quickened tempo of life, is if by immemorial prearrangement. Proper Oriental reserve debars the heaven trees from giving any intimation that they have noticed anything unusual.

* * *

CITY-BRED, THESE SPARROWS hop about the heaven trees with due appreciation, curious nesting materials dangling like false beards from their neat little bills; bright beady eyes spark this way and that before these puff-balls of brown feathers hurtle themselves into a narrow crevice at the peaked point of the Gothic window, safe from harm's way.

Appearing from nowhere, the cat, silent as the gray cement it sits upon, crouches in the gloomy shadow of the fire escape, observing the sparrows with a somewhat too keen disinterestedness.

From her vantage point by the window, the amber-eyed parrot surveys the scene casually. But with the advent of the sparrows and the cat, I notice a decided change in her demeanor. Human friends take second place. Even the freckle-faced butcher's boy loses some of his charm. She shakes her feathers with a determined snap and moves up to the front perch of her cage—box seat for the opening performance of "Bird Life in the Heaven Trees." Wise, guttural noises come from hidden depths of the parrot's feathered throat, interspersed with tender flutelike sounds. A dreamy look softens her sharp eyes. Is she pondering her amazement over the three white eggs she laid in my grandmother's generous soup tureen, which I had stored on a high dark shelf of the kitchen closet? Perhaps.

At any rate, she knows a thing or two about nests, particularly the unending difficulties parrots encounter in being allowed to build them in New York apartments. A sparrow's nesting problems, with all outdoors and the heaven trees to choose from, are, by comparison, trifling. Small wonder that Poll gazes at the heaven trees a little loftily, and at the sparrows with tolerant condescension. Her nest in the kitchen closet was what might be termed an achievement, considering the human dumbness with which she had to contend. She never admits, aloud, the possibilities she may think the heaven trees hold, though I often see her watching the frolicking fernlike leaves speculatively, through half-closed eyes, as she softly croons to herself.

* * *

FOR ME THE heaven trees never lose their charm. Some magic of the far-off Moluccas clings to them. Their branches bud with a rosy brown-pink nub. One day they gleam in the sun like firm lotus buds; a warm spring rain soon turns them into miniature feather dusters. A week end, and swaying fronds bend and flirt their fresh gold green in every breeze, shadowing fantastically lovely silhouettes on the ceiling of my living room. I trace them in happy content. Light and shade, spring green and coolth, when city streets sizzle with unbearable heat. Who would not cherish heaven trees from the Moluccas in Manhattan?

B. S. F.

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How Manet Learned To Paint

ONE day at the Louvre I saw a visitor standing before Manet's Olympia, in whom I recognised the painter Charles Toché. I went up to him and reminded him that I had often heard him speak of his relations with Manet, . . .

"M. Toché, tell me about that famous picture of Manet's, Les Pieux du Grand Canal."

"I shall not forget Manet's enthusiasm for that motif: the white marble staircase against the faded pink of the bricks of the façade, and the cadmium and greens of the basements. . . . Through the row of gigantic twisted posts, blue and white, one saw the domes of the incomparable Salute, dear to Guardi. 'I shall put in a gondola,' cried Manet, 'steered by a boatman in a pink shirt, with an orange scarf—one of those fine dark chaps like a Moor of Granada.' Some of the guests of the Villa Medicis were listening to Manet from a neighbouring boat. At these last words they sniggered. I heard the word 'pompier.'"

"There is a story in the Bible of children who laughed at a prophet and were devoured by a bear. A marine monster should have arisen from the depths of the canals. . . ."

"Oh, well! it came to the same thing in the end. The Bear Oblivion has devoured the painters of that period, in which Manet said he felt like a dog with a tin can tied to its tail." . . .

We sat down to chat at our leisure.

"To come back to that picture of the Venetian barge-posts," said M. Toché. "When the picture was finished, I was really astounded. One could not imagine anything more true, better situated in the atmosphere. Replying to a remark of mine, 'It was not at school,' Manet said, 'that I learnt to construct a picture. On my first day at Couture's they gave me an antique. But I learnt a great deal during my voyage to Brazil. I spent night after night watching the play of light and shade in the wake of the ship. During the day I watched the line of the horizon. That taught me how to plan out a sky.'"

"How did Manet paint? I remember Cézanne saying, 'Manet spatters his tones on to the canvas.'"

"That expresses it. It was not at all a linear process, but with rapid individual touches he scattered shadows, lights, reflections over the canvas with astonishing sureness, and his layout was made.

"I remember dining with him in a little restaurant opposite the Giudecca. The table was laid in an arbour covered with vines. A little opening in this arbour framed the lovely church of San Salvatore, whose pink tones contrasted with the glaucous green of the water and the black spindle-shapes of the gondolas. Manet observed and analysed the different colours taken on by each object as the light faded. He defined their values and told us how he would try to reproduce them, steeped in this ashy twilight greyness. Suddenly he got up, and taking his paint-box and a little canvas, he ran down to the quay. There, with a few strokes of the brush, he set up the distant church."

"Any picture by Manet certainly suggests brush-strokes put down definitely, once for all."

"Wait a bit! That was what I thought before I had seen him at work. Then I discovered how he laboured, on the contrary, to obtain what he wanted. The Pieux du Grand Canal itself was begun I know not how many times."—AMBROISE VOLLARD, in "Recollections of a Picture Dealer." Translated from the original French manuscript by VIOLET M. MACDONALD. (London: Constable. Boston: Little, Brown.)

September Moon

LIKE an old Indian woman,
The night carries a round basket
On her head.
Now the basket tips
And golden grain
Falls softly
Among the dark hills.

ELIZABETH-ELLEN LONG

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOY WITH A STOOL: *A Drawing in Red and Black Crayon, by Watteau, in the Koenigs Collection, Haarlem*

A CHARACTERISTIC, typical of French art, is the fact that French artists can paint effectively without being profound. This is especially true of eighteenth-century art, of which Jean Antoine Watteau is one of the most brilliant representatives.

Watteau has become for us the symbol of genuine French art; and, although his paintings conjure up the refinement of life at court, yet his native town was far from Paris. He was born at the one-time Flemish town of Valenciennes, in the north of France, in 1684. His father, Philippe Watteau or Vateau, came from the lower middle classes and practiced the trade of a slater. The Watteaus were of a strong Flemish stock, and it was a great disappointment to his father that his son was a weak, slight boy, fond of dreaming. Although he was not active in the way in which his father would have chosen, yet young Watteau was diligent in sketching his townsmen and the strangers that attended the market.

At an early age, he showed himself to be a keen observer. Paris then, as now, was the great rendezvous for artists, and in 1702 Watteau went there to seek new subjects and to develop his art.

The Opera greatly appealed to him. Singing and dancing, fine costumes and scenery, made a strong impression upon this artist from the country. But, unfortunately, he lacked the money to throw himself into this wonderful world. He, therefore, soon found himself obliged to enter the service of a dauber, who painted pictures wholesale. He naturally learnt little from his master, but in his spare time Watteau drew from nature with such perseverance that he was soon able to free himself from his inferior milieu.

Good friends helped him along, although in a certain sense he seems always to have stood alone. He pursued his own way. A veil of mystery surrounded his life; his dreams and thoughts he kept to himself. The result was a melancholy, a delicately sad touch, which brings a pensive note to his subjects.

An exceedingly fine drawing, which Watteau probably made on one of his rambles, is of a boy with a stool on his back, in red and black crayon.

The artist must have been absorbed in his study of this boy; for he not only observed him closely, but he also represented him so pleasantly that we feel interested in him as well.

Watteau attached so much value to this drawing that he gave it to his friend, Count de Caylus.

Valley of the Loloipa

IN ONE of the corners of Central Papua (which is the south-east section of the island of New Guinea), is a mass of mountains, eleven, twelve and thirteen thousand feet high. They stand in majestic and silent array, like beautiful statues.

In the heart of this mass of incredibly broken country, a deep river scores a gigantic triangle on its way to the coast, and forms a wide, fertile valley. It is a beautiful spot, this valley, a land of grass and flower-clad mountain slopes; pine and pandanus forest; a land of lovely glens and sparkling streams. It is also a land of savage and primitive men.

Straddled on the grassy heights and spurs that divide the glens, are groups of small, pretty dwellings; by their structure and the way they are placed, they resemble two lines of picturesque dog kennels with a lane between. When night has closed on the valley, and the moon showers its silvery beams on the exposed slopes and spurs and crags, the heights and depths are intensified, and when you see the white ribbon of a mountain torrent that is the river, thousands of feet below, and the mist filling the low parts of valley and glen, you find yourself gazing upon a scene of indescribable beauty. . . .

It is the valley of the Loloipa, and the dwellings that are like so many dog-kennels are the villages of the Loloipa tribes. . . .

We are standing on a grassy knoll, high up on one side of the valley. A chilly wind, blowing down from the source of the river, brings to us the sweet smell of pine, of new and old vegetation, of things that spell freshness and life. Sometimes, too, as a cross-current of wind sweeps down through the pandanus forest and round the brow of a spur, the faint scent of the mountain lily, delicate but far-reaching, comes to us. It is still dark; the morning star, hisiubada, has just climbed above the high range that is dimly outlined at the back of us. Suddenly the pidori calls a sweet flute-like note, and, even as we hear it, there is a faint lightening of the sky in the east. The dawn is at hand.

Gradually the light becomes brighter, casting colour shades of different hue on forest, rock and grass of mountain slope; the outlines of valley and glen become more distinct, and soon we become aware of the wild flowers blooming in the dew-covered grass about us. As the morning sun peeps over the distant ranges and throws its bright rays on western mountain slopes, where it touches the evergreen forest it brings out brilliant shades of green; a high, rock-walled mountain to the west is sprayed with sunlight, and the limestone near its summit glistens like snow. All has been quiet since the calls of the pidori, but now the white cockatoos, rising from their sleeping places on the boughs of forest trees, come down above us to dance in the sunbathed sky and screech with sheer joy at the opening of a new day.—J. G. HIMES, in "Through Wildest Papua." (London: Blackie. Published by R. M. McBride, New York, under the title "Savage Patrol.")

Mental Gardening

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A YOUNG wife and her husband rented a small house in the suburbs and decided to raise a few vegetables in the garden plot on their premises. One Saturday, when the seeds which had been planted were coming up, they went to the garden to weed the rows so that the growth of the young plants would not be hindered. The husband took one row and the wife another. After some minutes the wife paused and said, "Oh, I see what I have been doing—I have been pulling up all these little red plants thinking they were weeds, but I have just noticed that they grow in a straight row and must be something you planted."

"Yes," laughed the husband, "they are beets, and the rest have been saved by your noticing that they are growing in orderly fashion instead of haphazardly as do the weeds."

In later years the wife learned to solve many problems with the help of the truth which she learned in studying Christian Science, and this little lesson in weeding was of great help to her when tending her mental garden. She learned to differentiate between good, orderly thoughts and disorderly, weedy impostors which would hinder spiritual progress.

A paragraph which Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, wrote in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" upon the subject of anatomy (p. 462) was often pondered, especially the words: "Anatomy, when conceived of spiritually, is mental self-knowledge, and consists in the dissection of thoughts to discover their quality, quantity, and origin. Are thoughts divine or human? That is the important question. This branch of study is indispensable to the excision of error." She would ask herself the question, "Are my thoughts true plants from God that will give me proper sustenance, or are they weeds which must be rooted up and destroyed?"

One day when she was thus engaged, a relative came in and complained of chronic indigestion and gallstones from which she had been suffering for years. The student had learned in studying Christian Science to accept the Biblical statement that God made man in His image—the image of Spirit—and to draw her conclusions about the true nature of man from this premise. She had learned to refute the argument of material sense that man is born materially, lives in a material body, and is subject to sickness and woe, and to put in its place the spiritual fact that man is created of Spirit's own spiritual qualities and has all good to enjoy. She explained this to her visitor and lent her Science and Health, the Christian Science textbook, to read. She also explained mental gardening to her—the cultivation of good, pure, true thoughts and the uprooting of all mental weeds; the planting of productive seeds, their tender care, and the joyful expectation of abundant harvests.

The student had occasion soon after this visit to consider certain false mental states. She decided to watch lest any of these noxious weeds find lodgment in her consciousness, and lest she attach any of them to her thought of man as though they were a part of his real nature.

Remembering a quotation from Matthew (15:13), "Every plant, which my heavenly Father hath not planted, shall be rooted up," the student then contemplated those qualities which, if cultivated, would displace the false, weedy concepts, such as gratitude, humility, appreciation, sweetness, assurance, peace, poise, commendation, right valuation, forgiveness, good will, contentment, love, justice, and the spiritual sense of being protected and not subject to injury or friction. These she assiduously cultivated and confidently looked for and appreciated in others.

So engrossed was she in doing this mental gardening that time slipped by, and one day the relative came back to tell her that she had been entirely healed of the difficulty, which thereafter did not return. The relative also related that during the interim in which she had been reading the Christian Science textbook she had learned to look on life with greater contentment and not to dwell on what erroneous sense termed bitter experiences.

When cultivating her vegetable garden the student had vegetables not only for herself, but to share with others; and in tending her mental garden, she had been able to share true spiritual substance with others who were hungering and thirsting "after righteousness."

This mental gardening brings blossoms of healing, fruits of good deeds, and blessings to all mankind. Individuals who thus tend their thinking, even though they have been captives of material sense, will win the divine promise given to Jeremiah after he had learned the lesson of the good and bad figs (Jer. 24:6): "I will set mine eyes upon them for good, and I will bring them again to this land: and I will build them, and not pull them down; and I will plant them, and not pluck them up."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek]

Islands

LIKE some austere and classic frieze,
Those pine-dark islands rim the West,
Rising from sunset-colored seas,
By foam encircled, wave-possessed.

Not far from land as fish hawks fly,
Charted for all who wisely shun
That line of surf and pass them by
On courses more securely run—

Those islands, granite-bound and steep,
May come no nearer than today,
Giving no foothold one can keep,
No shelter from the wind and spray.

But even water never crossed
Deepens to purple round the quays,
Still strangely rumorous of the lost
Hesperides.

LESLIE NELSON JENNINGS

Η ΚΗΠΟΥΡΙΚΗ ΤΗΣ ΣΚΕΨΕΩΣ

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

Ἕνα νεαρὸν ζεῦγος ἐνοικίασε ἕνα μικρὸ σπίτι εἰς τὰ περίχωρα καὶ ἀπεφάσισε νὰ καλλιεργήσῃ μερικὰ λαχανικὰ εἰς τὸν κῆπον τοῦ σπιτιοῦ του. Ἕνα Σάββατον, ὅταν οἱ φυτευθέντες σπόροι ἐφύτρωνον, μετέβησαν εἰς τὸν κῆπον νὰ ἐκριζώσουν ἀπὸ τὰ αὐλάκια τὰ ἀγριόχορτα διὰ νὰ μὴ παρακωλύεται ἡ αὔξησις τῶν νεαρῶν φυτῶν. Ὁ σύζυγος ἀνέλαβε νὰ καθαρίσῃ ἕνα αὐλάκι καὶ ἡ σύζυγος ἄλλο. Μετὰ ὀλίγα λεπτὰ ἡ σύζυγος ἐσταμάτησε καὶ εἶπε, "Ὢ βλέπω τί ἔκαμνα—ἐξερρίζωνα ὅλα αὐτὰ τὰ μικρὰ κόκκινα φυτὰ νομίζουσα ὅτι ἦσαν ἀγριόχορτα, τώρα ὅμως μόλις ἀντελήφθην ὅτι βλαστάνουν εἰς εὐθεῖαν σειρὰν καὶ ὅτι θὰ εἶναι κάτι τὸ ὁποῖον ἐφύτευσες σύ."

"Ναί", εἶπε γελῶν ὁ σύζυγος, "εἶναι κοκκινογούλια, καὶ τὰ ὑπόλοιπα ἐσώθησαν διότι ἀντελήφθης ὅτι βλαστάνουν εἰς κανονικὰς σειρὰς ἀντὶ τυχαίως ὅπως τὰ ἀγριόχορτα."

Ἀργότερα ἡ σύζυγος ἔμαθε νὰ λύῃ πολλὰ προβλήματα μὲ τὴν βοήθειαν τῆς ἀληθείας τὴν ὁποίαν ἔμαθε σπουδάζουσα τὴν Χριστιανικὴν Ἐπιστήμην, καὶ τὸ μικρὸ αὐτὸ μάθημα τοῦ ἐκριζώματος τῶν ἀγριοχόρτων τῆς παρέσχε μεγάλην βοήθειαν ὅταν ἐκαλλιέργει τὸν κῆπον τῆς διανοίας της. Ἔμαθε νὰ κάμνῃ διάκρισιν μεταξὺ καλῶν, μεθοδικῶν σκέψεων καὶ ἀτάκτων, ἀγριοχορτοειδῶν ἀπατηλῶν σκέψεων αἱ ὁποῖαι θὰ ἐκώλυον τὴν πνευματικὴν της πρόοδον.

Ἐνεβάθυνε συχνὰ εἰς μίαν παράγραφον τὴν ὁποίαν ἡ Mary Baker Eddy, ἡ Ἀνακαλύπτρια καὶ Ἱδρύτρια τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, ἔγραψεν εἰς τὸ "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Ἐπιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία μὲ Κλεῖδα τῶν Γραφῶν) ἐπὶ τοῦ θέματος τῆς ἀνατομίας (σ. 462), ἰδίως δὲ εἰς τὰς ἀκολούθους λέξεις: "Ἡ ἀνατομία, θεωρουμένη ἀπὸ πνευματικῆς ἀπόψεως, εἶναι διανοητικὴ γνῶσις τοῦ ἑαυτοῦ μας, καὶ συνίσταται εἰς τὴν ἐξέτασιν τῶν σκέψεων διὰ νὰ ἀνακαλύψωμεν τὴν ποιότητα, ποσότητα, καὶ προέλευσιν των. Εἶναι αἱ σκέψεις θεῖαι ἢ ἀνθρώπινοι; Τοῦτο εἶναι τὸ σημαντικὸν ἐρώτημα. Ὁ κλάδος οὗτος τῆς σπουδῆς εἶναι ἀπαραίτητος διὰ τὴν ἐκτομὴν τῆς πλάνης." Ἔθετεν εἰς ἑαυτὴν τὸ ἐρώτημα, "Εἶναι αἱ σκέψεις μου φυτὰ ἀληθῶς προερχόμενα ἐκ τοῦ Θεοῦ, τὰ ὁποῖα θὰ μοῦ δώσουν τὴν πρόσφορον τροφήν, ἢ εἶναι ἀγριόχορτα τὰ ὁποῖα πρέπει νὰ ἐκριζωθοῦν καὶ νὰ καταστραφοῦν;"

Μίαν ἡμέραν ἐνῷ ἔκαμνε αὐτὰς τὰς σκέψεις, ἦλθε μία συγγενής της καὶ τῆς παρεπονεῖτο ὅτι εἶχε χρονίαν δυσπεψίαν καὶ χολολίθους ἐκ τῶν ὁποίων ἔπασχεν ἐπὶ ἔτη. Ἡ νέα εἶχε διδαχθῇ διὰ τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, καὶ ἐπίστευε τὴν ἀλήθειαν τῆς Ἱερᾶς Γραφῆς ὅτι ὁ Θεὸς ἔκαμε τὸν ἄνθρωπον κατ' εἰκόνα Του—κατ' εἰκόνα τοῦ Πνεύματος—καὶ ἐξῆγε τὰ συμπεράσματά της περὶ τῆς ἀληθοῦς φύσεως τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ἀπὸ αὐτὴν τὴν ἀλήθειαν. Εἶχε μάθει νὰ ἀπορρίπτῃ τὸ ἐκ τῶν ὑλικῶν αἰσθήσεων προερχόμενον ἐπιχείρημα ὅτι ὁ ἄνθρωπος γεννᾶται ὃν ὑλικόν, ζῇ εἰς σῶμα ὑλικόν, καὶ ὑπόκειται εἰς ἀσθένειαν καὶ βάσανα, καὶ νὰ τὸ ἀντικαθιστᾷ μὲ τὴν πνευματικὴν ἀλήθειαν ὅτι ὁ ἄνθρωπος δημιουργεῖται ἀπὸ τὰς ἰδίας τοῦ Πνεύματος πνευματικὰς ἰδιότητας καὶ ἔχει πᾶν ἀγαθὸν πρὸς ἀπόλαυσιν του. Ἐξήγησε τοῦτο εἰς τὴν ἐπισκέπτριάν της καὶ τῆς ἐδάνεισε τὸ ἐγχειρίδιον τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης Science and Health (Ἐπιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία), νὰ τὸ ἀναγνώσῃ. Τῆς ἐξήγησεν ἐπίσης τὴν κηπουρικὴν τῆς διανοίας—τὴν καλλιέργειαν καλῶν, ἀγνῶν, ἀληθινῶν σκέψεων καὶ τὴν ἐκρίζωσιν ὅλων τῶν ἀγριοχορτοειδῶν σκέψεων· τὴν φύτευσιν καρποφόρων σπόρων, τὴν στοργικὴν περιποίησιν αὐτῶν καὶ τὴν μετὰ χαρᾶς προσδοκίαν ἀφθόνου ἐσοδείας.

Αὐτὴ ἡ νέα, ἡ μελετήσασα τὴν Χριστιανικὴν Ἐπιστήμην εὑρέθη εἰς τὴν ἀνάγκην ὀλίγον μετὰ τὴν ἐπίσκεψιν ταύτην νὰ ἐξετάσῃ μερικὰς ἀπατηλὰς καταστάσεις τοῦ νοός της. Ἀπεφάσισε νὰ προσέξῃ μήπως κανένα ἀπὸ τὰ βλαβερὰ αὐτὰ ἀγριόχορτα εὕρῃ κατάλληλον ἔδαφος εἰς τὸν νοῦν της καὶ μήπως σχετίσῃ κανὲν ἀπὸ αὐτὰ μὲ τὰς σκέψεις της περὶ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ὡσὰν νὰ ἦσαν τὰ ἀγριόχορτα μέρος τῆς πραγματικῆς του φύσεως.

Ἐνθυμουμένη ἓν χωρίον ἐκ τοῦ κατὰ Ματθαῖον εὐαγγελίου (ιε' 13), "Πᾶσα φυτεία, τὴν ὁποίαν δὲν ἐφύτευσεν ὁ Πατήρ μου ὁ οὐράνιος, θὰ ἐκριζωθῇ," ἐμελέτησε τὰς ἰδιότητας ἐκείνας, αἵτινες, ἐὰν ἐκαλλιεργοῦντο θὰ ἐξετόπιζον τὰς ψευδεῖς ἀγριοχορτοειδεῖς ἀντιλήψεις, ἰδιότητας δηλαδὴ ὡς ἡ εὐγνωμοσύνη, ἡ ταπεινοφροσύνη, ἡ ἐκτίμησις, ἡ γλυκύτης, ἡ βεβαιότης, ἡ εἰρήνη, ἡ ἰσορροπία, ὁ ἔπαινος, ἡ δικαία στάθμισις, ἡ συγχώρησις, ἡ εὐμένεια, ἡ εὐχαρίστησις, ἡ ἀγάπη, ἡ δικαιοσύνη, καὶ τὸ πνευματικὸν συναίσθημα ὅτι τυγχάνομεν προστασίας καὶ δὲν ὑποκείμεθα εἰς βλάβην ἢ προστριβήν. Ταύτας ἐκαλλιέργει ἐπιμελῶς, μετὰ ἐμπιστοσύνης δὲ προσεδόκα νὰ τὰς εὕρῃ εἰς τοὺς ἄλλους καὶ τὰς ἐξετίμα δεόντως.

Τόσον ἀπησχολημένη ἦτο εἰς αὐτὴν τὴν κηπουρικὴν τῆς σκέψεώς της ὥστε ὁ χρόνος παρῆλθεν ἀνεπαισθήτως, καὶ μίαν ἡμέραν ἡ συγγενής ἐπέστρεψε διὰ νὰ τῆς εἴπῃ ὅτι εἶχε θεραπευθῇ ἐντελῶς ἀπὸ τὴν πάθησιν της, ἡ ὁποία δὲν τῆς ἐπανῆλθε πλέον. Τῆς ἀνέφερεν ἐπίσης ὅτι κατὰ τὸ διάστημα κατὰ τὸ ὁποῖον ἀνεγίνωσκε τὸ ἐγχειρίδιον τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης εἶχε μάθει νὰ βλέπῃ τὴν ζωὴν μὲ μεγαλυτέραν εὐχαρίστησιν καὶ ὄχι νὰ καταγίνεται μὲ τὰ πικρὰ της παθήματα, καθὼς τὰ ὀνομάζομεν ἀπατώμενοι ἀπὸ τὰς αἰσθήσεις μας.

Ὅταν ἐκαλλιέργει τὸν λαχανόκηπόν της ἡ σπουδάστρια εἶχε λαχανικὰ ὄχι μόνον διὰ τὸν ἑαυτόν της, ἀλλὰ διὰ νὰ δίδῃ καὶ εἰς ἄλλους· περιποιουμένη τὸν κῆπον τῶν σκέψεών της, ἦτο εἰς θέσιν νὰ μοιρασθῇ τὴν ἀληθινὴν πνευματικὴν οὐσίαν μὲ ἄλλους οἱ ὁποῖοι ἐπείνων καὶ ἐδίψων "τὴν δικαιοσύνην."

Αὐτὴ ἡ κηπουρικὴ τῶν σκέψεων φέρει ἄνθη θεραπείας, καρποὺς καλῶν πράξεων, καὶ ἀγαθὰ εἰς ὅλην τὴν ἀνθρωπότητα. Τὰ ἄτομα τὰ ὁποῖα καλλιεργοῦν τὴν σκέψιν των τοιουτοτρόπως, ἔστω καὶ ἂν ὑπῆρξαν αἰχμάλωτοι τῆς ὑλικῆς αἰσθήσεως, θὰ κερδίσουν τὴν θείαν ὑπόσχεσιν τὴν δοθεῖσαν εἰς τὸν Ἱερεμίαν ὅταν ἔμαθε τὸ μάθημα τῶν καλῶν καὶ κακῶν σύκων (Ἱερεμίας κδ' 6): "Θέλω ἐπιστηρίξει τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς μου ἐπ' αὐτοὺς διὰ καλόν, καὶ θέλω ἀποκαταστήσει αὐτοὺς ἐν τῇ γῇ ταύτῃ, καὶ οἰκοδομήσει αὐτούς, καὶ δὲν θέλω κατακρημνίσει, καὶ θέλω φυτεύσει αὐτούς, καὶ δὲν θέλω ἐκριζώσει."

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην φιλολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

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Listed Stock Quotations •

Aircrafts Resist Declining Trend in Today's Stock Market

• Commodity and Money Markets

Security Prices Tend Downward In Quiet Trading

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (AP)—The stock market had tough sledding today and many of the leaders slipped back fractions to 2 or more points.

A few specialties managed to edge forward or hold their declines to small proportions but near the final hour the trend was decidedly lower.

Steels were in supply earlier although the majority of these issues stiffened when the American Iron & Steel Institute estimated this week's output rate up 4.3 points from the preceding week containing the Labor Day recess.

The volume dwindled considerably on the selling, transfers approximating 1,000,000 shares.

News Continues Cheerful

Wall Street found little change in the generally pleasing business and industrial picture but some traders evidently were inclined to accept part of their profits pending the result of today's Maine election.

Among resistant shares were Continental Oil, Texas Corp., Douglas Aircraft, Boeing, United Aircraft, Goodyear, Pittsburgh Screw & Bolt, Socony-Vacuum, Warner Bros., Loew's and General Electric.

Losers included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, General Motors, Chrysler, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Spiegel-May-Stern, J. I. Case, American Telephone, Western Union, Consolidated Edison, North American, Anaconda, Kennecott, U. S. Smelting, Howe Sound, American Can, Westinghouse, du Pont, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Northern Pacific and Southern Railway.

Commodities and foreign currencies were mixed.

Brighter prospects for both the transport and manufacturing divisions of the aviation companies served to bolster these stocks. Large military and naval orders were looked for in view of the heavy expansion of armaments abroad and the consequent home defense requirements.

Bonds Moderately Lower

The bond market turned mildly reactionary on a somewhat reduced volume. Hesitancy was its principal characteristic during the early trading and more pronounced weakness appeared to be largely governed by the, downward drift of values in the share list.

Loans of prime investment rating were little changed, but many in the speculative division fell back moderately under limited offerings.

U. S. governments were a little lower in a small market. Treasury 2⅞s and Home Owners Loan Corp. 3s gave up around ⅛ of a point in the forenoon dealings, under the rest of the list one thirty-second of a point higher to two thirty-seconds lower.

Corporate issues on the minus side included International Hydro-Electric 6s, Detroit Edison 4½s, Illinois Central 4¾s, American & Foreign Power 5s, Santa Fe 4s, American Rolling Mill 4¼s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, New York Central 5s, Southern Railway 4s and Youngstown Sheet & Tube 3½s.

Fractionally higher prices were paid for "Nickel Plate" 4½s, Frisco 4½s, Walworth 4s and Shell Union Oil 3½s.

Divergent trends marked the foreign group. Polish Government 8s scored a substantial rise while French stamped 7s gave up slightly more than a point.

Commodity Prices Decline Slightly In Sept. 5 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices declined 0.4 per cent during the week ended Sept. 5, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, reflecting to a large extent sharp declines in the wholesale prices of farm products, principally grains, livestock and poultry.

The composite index dropped to 80.9 per cent of the 1926 average, 0.2 per cent below the level of the corresponding week of August. Compared with the corresponding week of last year, it is 0.6 per cent higher.

In addition to the farm products group, foods, textile products and miscellaneous commodities also declined. Hides and leather products, building materials, and chemicals and drugs advanced fractionally. Fuel and lighting materials, metals and metal products, and housefurnishing goods remained unchanged.

Average wholesale prices of raw materials declined 1 per cent to the level of a month ago. The index for the semi-manufactured group remained unchanged at 75.7, the highest point reached during the year. Finished products declined 0.1 per cent during the week, but are slightly higher than for the corresponding week of last month.

The index for the large group of all commodities other than farm products (non-agricultural) remained at 80.7. All commodities other than farm products and foods, representing industrial commodities, declined 0.1 per cent to the level of Aug. 8. Compared with a year ago, industrial commodities are 2.2 per cent higher.

The following table shows index numbers for the main groups of commodities for the week ended Sept. 5, with comparisons:

(1936=100.0)

	Sept. 5 1936	Aug. 5 1936	Sept. 7 1935	Sept. 8 1934
All commodities	80.9	81.2	80.4	77.8
Farm products	82.1	83.3	79.9	74.3
Foods	82.2	82.5	85.9	77.2
Hides & leather prods.	94.5	94.3	90.5	84.6
Textile products	70.1	70.3	71.0	70.6
Fuel & light matrls	76.9	76.0	74.6	75.4
Metals & Metal prods.	86.4	86.4	86.0	85.9
Building materials	87.0	86.9	85.4	86.3
Chemicals and drugs	80.5	80.3	79.2	76.3
House furng. goods	82.6	82.6	81.8	82.9
Miscellaneous	71.4	71.6	66.8	70.6
Raw materials	80.2	81.0	*	*
Semimfd. articles	75.7	75.7	*	*
Finished products	82.3	82.4	*	*
All commodities other than farm products	80.7	80.7	80.4	78.5
All commodities other than farm products and foods	79.6	79.7	77.9	78.8

*Not computed.

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Sept. 14	Last Sept. 12
118	110¼	Abraham & S pf (7)	111¼	111¼	111¼	
13⅞	9⅝	Adas Express (.20b)	13⅝	13½	13½	13½
35⅝	17⅞	Adams Mills (.75b)	21¼	21½	21¼	21½
28	22⅝	Addressograph (1)	27	26½	26½	
81¾	58	Air Reduction (1¶)	77	75½	76⅞	77
6⅛	2	Airway Elec App	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3
17⅝	13	Alaska Juneau (.60¶)	15⅝	15½	15⅝	15⅝
4⅛	2½	Alleghany Corp (h)	4¼	3⅞	4	4¼
46½	12⅜	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	43⅞	42⅞	43⅞	44
4b	12½	Alleghany pf xw (h)	41½	41½	41½	..
45½	12½	Allegh pf ww XL (h)	41⅝	41½	41½	..
45⅝	27	Alleghany pr pf (h)	42	42	42	42
245	157	Allied Chem (6)	224⅞	224	224	225⅞
29	23	Allied Mills (.60b)	28¼	28	28	28½
13¾	6⅞	Allied Stores	13½	12⅞	12⅞	13
84	69	Allied Stores pf (5)	83	81¾	82	82
59⅜	35⅜	Allis Chalmers (1½)	54⅛	53½	54	54⅜
5⅝	2⅜	Amal Leather	2¾	2½	2½	2⅝
55⅝	34	4 Amal Lthr pf (2g)	55½	55½	55½	55½
55½	37	Am Bank Note (1)	40½	40½	40½	40¾
64½	40	Am Brake S&F (1.60)	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜	63½
138	124	Am Brake S&F pf (5½)	138½	138	138	..
137½	115¾	Am Can 4%	125½	124½	125	125½
50	30	Am Car & Fdy	47½	46	47½	45?½
88½	57⅜	Am Car & F pf	87½	87	87	..
60½	31	Am Chain	57	57	57	58
136	114¾	Am Chain pf (16½g)	135½	135	135	136
13⅜	7½	Am Colortype	11½	11⅜	11½	1⅝
32⅜	20½	Am Com Alcohol	26½	26⅛	26½	..
32	16¼	Am Crystal Sugar (50b)	29⅞	29½	29½	30
101	98	Am Crys Sug 1 pf (½)	100⅞	100½	100⅞	101
5	3½	Am Encaustic T (h)	4	4	4	44
9¾	6½	Am & For Pow	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	7
43¼	29¾	Am & For Pow pf	37½	37	37½	37⅛
18½	12	Am & For Pow 2 pf	16	16	16	16⅛
21½	13	*Am Hawaiian (1)	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	20
8⅜	5⅛	Am Hide ⅞ L	5⅞	5½	5½	5¾
46	32⅝	Am Hide & L pf (3)	36¼	36⅛	36¼	..
4½	2½	Am Ice	3⅜	2½	2½	3⅜
13⅜	9⅞	Am International	12	11½	11⅞	12
36¼	23⅛	Am Locomotive	32	31	31⅞	32
95½	66	Am Loco pf	92	91	91	91
29⅞	21	Am Mach & Fy (.80)	23	22⅝	22⅝	23½
15	10	*Am Mach & Met (.40b)	11⅛	11	11	..
38⅛	27	Am Metal	37⅛	36½	37⅛	36½
14⅜	7½	Am Power & Lt	12½	12⅛	12½	12¾
74½	36⅝	Am P&L 5% pf (5)	70⅜	70	70	71¼
87½	43	Am P&L 6% pf (6)	84⅜	84	84⅜	83¾
27⅜	18¾	Am Radiator (.15b)	22⅛	21¾	21⅞	22
34	23¾	*Am Rolling Mill (1.20)	28⅛	27⅜	27½	28½
39⅝	36	Am Safety Razor n (2)	37⅞	37½	37⅞	38
33¼	25⅜	Am Shipbuilding (2)	29½	28¾	28¾	..
91½	56¾	Am Smelt & Ref (2)	83½	82⅜	83	83¾
44⅞	20½	Am Steel Fdries	43	42	42⅝	42½
36	24¾	Am Stores (2)	27	27	27	..
63⅛	48¾	Am Sugar Ref (2)	59	59	59	58
140	99	Am Sug Ref pf (7)	140	130	140	..
27⅞	20⅝	Am Sum Tobacco (1¶)	24	24	24	24½
175¾	149½	*Am Tel & Tel (9)	175¾	175¼	175¼	178½
102½	87	Am Tobacco (5)	98¾	98	98	98½
104	88½	Am Tobacco B (5)	100¾	100¼	100¾	101
13⅞	6⅞	Am Type Fdrs (h)	13¾	13¼	13½	13⅝
27	19¼	Am Wat W & E (.20b)	25½	24¾	25¼	25⅜
108¾	92¾	Am Wat 1pf (6)	108¼	108¼	108¼	..
11½	7¾	Am Woolen	8¼	8	8	8¼
70¾	54¾	Am Woolen pf (3g)	55⅝	54½	55	56
2	¾	Am Writ Pap (2h)	1	⅞	1	1
10	4¼	Am Wr P pf (h)	6¾	6⅝	6¾	7
7¾	3½	Am Zinc ead&S	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅜
41⅛	28	Anaconda Cop (1)	39½	38⅞	39¼	40
26¾	15½	Anchor Cap (.60)	18½	18½	18½	18¾
5⅞	3	A P W Paper	3½	3½	3¾	6⅜
7⅞	4⅝	Armour Ill	5⅝	5½	5½	5½
84	66¼	Armour Ill pf pf (6)	80	79½	80	80
62⅜	47¼	Armstrong Cork (1½¶)	51	50½	51	50¼
15	7½	Arnold Constable (½)	13⅞	13½	13¾	13⅞
22½	8⅜	Artloom Corp	17⅞	16⅞	17⅛	17⅜
22	12⅝	Asso Dry Goods	20⅞	20½	20½	20⅜
88½	59	Atchison T&SF (2b))	83	81½	81¾	83
106¾	90¾	Atchison pf (5)	102½	102½	102½	102
35¾	21⅝	Atl Coast Line	33½	32⅞	33½	33½
28½	11	Atl Gulf W I	27½	26¾	26½	26½
43	13½	Atl Gulf&WI pf	45½	39	39	43
35½	26¾	Atl Refining (1)	27⅞	27½	27½	27⅝
30½	14	Atlas Tack (.50b)	17¾	17¾	17¾	18⅜
54¼	26⅝	Auburn Auto	31¼	29⅞	30½	..
10⅛	5⅝	Austin Nichols	7¼	6¾	7	7
46½	29½	Austin Nichols A	42½	38	42½	38¾
7¾	4⅝	Aviation Corp Del	5⅜	5¼	5¼	5⅜
		—B—				
6⅞	2½	Baldwin Loco (h)	3½	3½	3½	3½
58	29½	Baldwin L pf (h)	52¾	52½	52¾	52½
26⅜	15⅞	Balt & Ohio	25⅜	24¾	25⅜	25⅞
40	21	Balt & Ohio pf	38½	37½	37½	37⅞
¾	⅜	Bald Asd (h)	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
49½	41⅞	Bangor & Aroos (2½)	45½	45⅜	45⅜	45
118	110½	Bangor & Ar pf (7)	111	111	111	111
3¾	2⅜	Bald Asd (h)	3½	2⅞	2⅞	3½
102½	82¼	Barker Bros pf	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
20	14¼	Barnsdall A (.80)	17½	17⅛	17⅜	17¾
19⅝	16¾	Bayuk Cigar (¾)	17⅝	17¼	17½	17¾
26	18	Beatrice Cream (1)	21	21	21	..
16¼	13½	Belding Hem (1)	14¾	14¾	14¾	14½
31¾	21⅜	Bendix Aviation (1b)	29¾	28¾	29½	29⅜
24⅞	20	Beneficial Ind Ln (1½¶)	21½	21¼	21½	21⅝
62	48	Best & Co (2¶)	62	61⅝	61⅞	62
72½	45¾	Beth Steel	69¾	68¾	69¼	70¼
19¼	16⅛	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	18⅝	18	18⅝	18¼
123¼	107½	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	122½	121½	122½	120½
20¼	14½	Blaw Knox (.40)	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	18
113	108¾	Bloomingdale pf (7)	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼
..	..	Boeing Airplane	29¼	28¼	29¼	28½
62½	41	*Bohn Alum & Br (3)	43¼	43	43	43¾
100½	80½	Bon Ami A (4)	92	92	92	..
45	39	Bon Ami B (3½)	41½	41	41½	41¼
32⅜	25⅝	*Borden (1.60)	29⅝	29¼	29⅜	29½
83	64	Borg Warner (3¶)	79	78	79	80⅝
11½	6	Boston & Maine	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
18⅞	12⅛	Bridgeport Brass (.40¶)	16	15⅞	16	15⅞
64⅞	43¼	Briggs Mfg (2¶)	57¾	56⅝	57⅝	57¾
55½	40¼	Brooklyn Man T (3)	53	52⅝	53	53¼
104	97¾	Brooklyn M T pf (6)	102⅜	102¾	102⅝	..
12¼	4½	Brooklyn Queens	8	8	8	8
65⅝	47½	Brown Shoe (3)	47½	47½	47½	..
13	8	Brunswick Balke	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
17⅝	8⅝	Bucyrus Erie n	16⅝	16	16¼	16¾
110	107½	Bucyrus E n pf (7)	108	107¾	108	..
15⅞	9⅛	Budd Mfg	14⅛	13⅜	13⅝	14⅛
1⅝	1	Budd rts 2pd	1⅛	1	1	1⅛
14	8⅜	Budd Wheel	11	10½	10⅝	10¾
31⅜	20¾	*Bullard (½b)	30¼	30	30	30⅛
37⅝	11½	Bulova Watch	35⅛	34¾	34¾	35¼
33¼	25	Burroughs Add (.60¶)	27⅝	27¼	27¼	27½
9	2½	Bush Term (h)	8⅜	5	5½	5⅛
19	8¼	Bush Terb deb (h)	..	13¾	13¾	13½
6⅜	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	4½	4¼	4¼	4⅜
25½	16½	Byers	23¼	22¾	22⅜	23
75½	54⅛	Byers pf	76½	75	76½	75
50¾	22	Byron Jackson (1¶)	29⅛	28⅝	28¾	29¼
		—C—				
43¾	30¼	Calif Packing (1½)	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼
17⅜	⅝	Callahan Z & L	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1½
14	6	Calumet & Hecla n (½b)	11¼	11	11½	11⅜
40¼	30	Campbell Wy&C (1¶)	34⅝	34½	34⅝	34⅝
18⅛	10⅝	Canada Dry	17¼	16⅜	17	17⅛
16	10⅝	Canadian Pacific	12¼	12	12½	12¼
52	32⅛	Cannon Mills (2b)	50½	50¾	50⅞	50⅝
18½	12¾	Capital Admin (½b)	15½	15½	15½	..
102	91	Cario C&O st (5)	101¾	101¾	101¾	101½
9¾	6¾	Carriers & Gen (.20)	8	7¾	7¾	7⅞
186	92½	Case Thresh	155	154	154⅝	156½
32¼	21⅜	Celanese Corp (½b)	26⅞	26½	26½	27
79	54¾	Caterpillar Trac (2)	74¾	73⅝	74¾	73½
31½	19	Celotex Co	29⅛	29¼	29⅛	29⅝
35¼	25⅜	Central Aguirre (1½¶)	32¾	32¾	32¾	33
9¾	6½	Century Ribbon	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
58	47¾	Cerro de Pasco (4)	53⅞	53¼	53¼	53¼
19¼	8½	Certain-Teed (h)	10⅛	9¾	9⅞	9⅞
63½	57½	Certain-Teed 6% pf	67	63	66½	63½
21	19	Champion P & F (1)	19½	19¼	19¼	19¼
86	59	Chesapeake Corp (3)	79½	79½	79½	79¾
69⅜	53	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	66⅝	65¾	66⅜	66⅝
6¼	2⅞	Chi & Ill pf (h)	5⅜	5½	5⅜	5¼
2⅝	1¼	Chi & Gt West (h)	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅛
12	4	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	11¼	10¾	11¼	11⅜
2⅞	1½	Chi Mil & St P (h)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
5⅞	2¼	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	4	3⅞	3⅞	4
4⅛	2½	Chi & N'western (h)	3½	3½	3¼	3¼
12⅛	6¾	Chi & N'west pf (h)	10	9¾	9¾	..
20½	12½	Chi Pneu Tool	19	18½	19	19
60	40¾	Chi Pneu T pf	59¾	57¼	57¼	60
3	1½	Chi RI & P	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅜
8	3¼	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	6¾	6¾	6¾	6½
20¼	19¼	Chickasha Cot O (1½b)	19⅞	19	19¼	19⅝
11⅜	7	Childs Company	9½	9	9	9½
124⅝	85½	Chrysler (6¾b)	114⅛	112¾	114	114⅝
19⅞	15¼	*City Ice & Fuel (2)	17¼	17	17	18
86¾	77½	City Ice & F (6½)	84¼	82¼	82¼	82¾
8¼	4¾	City Stores	8	7¾	8	8
46⅛	23¾	Clark Equipment (1.20)	35	35	35	35
46	33	Cleve Graph Br (2)	39¼	39	39	40
70½	48	Cluett Peabody (1)	58	58	be	59
125	54	Coca Cola (2)	121	121	121	..
57¾	55⅝	Coca Cola A (3)	57	56½	57	..
20½	13	Colgate-Palm-P (½)	15⅛	14¾	14⅞	15
58¾	39½	Collins & Aikman (2¶)	56⅛	55⅛	56	55¾
112¼	107¼	Collins & A pf (7)	112½	112½	112½	113¼
12½	6	Colo F&I (n)	30⅛	30	30¼	31
9⅜	3⅝	Colo F & Ir (h)	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
49	23⅞	Colo F&I pf (h)	27¼	26¼	26¼	27
36¼	21½	Colo & Southern	27½	27⅛	27⅛	..
23⅜	14	Columbia Gas (.20b)	20⅞	20½	20¾	20⅞
103	80¼	Columbia G pf B (5)	100	100	100	102
45½	31	Columbia Pic vtc (1¶)	39⅜	38⅞	38⅞	39
81¼	44	Comm Credit (4¶)	79½	78¼	78⅞	79¾
118	100¼	Comm Credit pf (4¼)	114⅝	114¼	114¼	114⅝
82¾	55	*Comm Inv Tr (4)	80	79¼	79¼	81
122	97	Comm I Tr pf (4¼)	118⅞	118	118½	..
24⅝	14¼	Comm Solvents (.60)	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	15⅞
5½	2¼	Comwith & So	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3⅛
82	59¼	Comwith & S pf (3)	68¼	68	68¼	68½
12¼	9	Conde Nast Pub	8¼	8	8½	8
44½	30¼	Congoleum Nairn (1.60)	34	33½	34	34
33½	15	Conn Ry & Lt pf	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
13⅜	8	Consol Cigar	10½	10½	10½	10⅜
85	72¼	Consol Cig ppf ww (6½)	82¾	82⅝	82⅝	82
4¾	2	Consol Coal vtc	4	4	4	4½
20½	12¼	Consol Coal pf vtc	19¼	17¾	17¾	19¼
7½	4⅜	Consol Film Ind	5½	4⅞	4⅞	5
20½	15¼	Consol Film I pf 1g)	19¼	18⅞	19	19¼
44½	27¼	Consol Ed NY (2)	43	41⅞	42¾	43
109	102	Consol Ed NY pf (5)	107	107	107	..
7½	3⅞	Consol Laundries	6¾	6⅝	6¾	6⅝
15¼	11⅛	Consol Oil (.60)	12½	12¼	12½	12⅜
1⅜	⅜	Consol Textile (h)	⅜	½	½	..
26¼	15¾	Container (1)	20¾	20	20½	..
19½	10⅜	Cont Baking A	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	17¼
2¾	1⅝	Cont Baking B	2⅛	2	2	2
97	67¼	Cont Baking pf (8)	99	97	99	97
87¼	67½	Cont Can (3)	71¾	71½	71¾	72
24⅜	17½	Cont Dia Fibre	22	21⅝	21⅝	22
46	35½	Cont Insurance (1.20¶)	39	38⅞	39	39½
4	2⅛	Cont Motors	4	3¾	3¾	3⅞
33½	28⅛	Cont Oil (1)	30¼	29⅞	30⅛	30
46	27	Cont Steel (2)	30½	30½	30½	30
69	55¼	Corn Exchange (3)	67¼	66	66	..
82½	63⅜	Corn Prod (3)	68½	66¾	66¾	68
7⅜	4	Coty	5	5	5	5
35⅜	15⅝	Crosley Radio (½b)	34	33⅛	33¼	34½
80¾	43⅜	Crown Cork & S (2)	76¾	75½	76¼	76¾
53⅜	46¼	Crown Cork pf n ww (2¼)	52¼	51⅜	52	53
10⅜	7¼	Crown Zeller vtc	8⅝	8¾	8⅝	8½
54⅝	28	Crucible Steel	54	52¼	54	53½
18½	10½	Cuba Rr pf	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
14¼	6¼	Cuban Am Sug	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	10⅜
109⅞	63½	Cuban Am Sug pf	106	105	106	107¼
24¼	16⅞	Curtis Publishing	21	20½	21	20½
110	99½	Curtis Pub pf (7)	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
9¼	4	Curtiss-Wright	6⅝	6½	6⅝	6⅝
21½	10½	Curtiss-Wright A	20	19½	19¾	19½
65½	43¼	Cutler Hammer (1¶)	64¾	64	64½	..
		—D—				
18¼	7⅝	Davega St (.30¶)	18	17¾	18	17¾
89¼	52	Deere & Co	72	72½	73½	72⅝
31	27	Deere & Co pf (.35g)	29¾	29⅝	29¾	..
26¼	19½	*Deisel W F (1¶)	25½	24½	24½	26
52	36¾	Del & Hudson	47½	46¾	46½	47
23½	14⅞	Del Lack & W	20½	20	20½	20⅝
9¾	4⅜	Denver R G pf (h)	6½	6½	6½	..
153	128	Detroit Edison (4)	147¾	147	147	..
40½	33	Diamond Match (1¾¶)	33½	33	33	33½
34⅜	18¼	Distillers Cp Seag	25¼	24½	25	24⅝
61½	41½	Dome Mines (3¶)	57¼	57	57	..
11⅞	7⅜	Dominion Stores	9⅝	9¼	9¼	10
79⅛	50⅝	Douglas A	74⅝	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛
8¼	4⅛	Dunhill Inter	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	5⅛
167¾	133	du Pont de Nem (3.60¶)	160⅝	159½	160½	161¾
133½	129	du Pont deb (6)	130	129⅞	130	..
		—E—				
9⅞	5½	Eastern Roll Mill	8	8	8	8¼
185	156	Eastman Kodak (5¶)	178½	175½	175⅝	..
37½	28½	Eaton Mfg (2)	36¼	36	36	36⅝
13	5⅜	Eitingon Schild	12	11½	11½	12
44⅝	30¾	Elec Auto-Lite (2b)	41⅞	41⅛	41⅝	42⅛
114	108¼	Elec Auto-L pf (7)	112	112	112	..
17⅞	10	Elec Boat	13⅞	12½	13⅜	13⅝
7⅞	5¼	Elec & Mus Ind (.24s)	5½	5½	5½	..
17¾	6⅜	Elec Pow & Lt	15⅝	14¾	15	15½
78	29½	El Pw&L 6% pf	67	67	67	67
85	32¾	Elec Pow & L pf	72	72	72	73½
55½	42⅞	Elec Sto Battery (2¶)	48¼	48¼	48½	48⅝
97	55	Engin PS 6pf (4.80g)	84	84	84	..
89½	48	Engin PS ww (4.40g)	80	80	80	..
7⅜	5¼	*Equitable Off Bldg (.20b)	6¾	6½	6⅝	7
78¼	11	Erie RR	17⅜	16¾	17½	17⅜
31⅜	16	Erie RR 1pf	29⅞	28½	29½	29⅞
25½	11¾	Erie RR 2pf	22⅝	22¾	22¾	23⅝
15⅞	12	*Eureka Vacuum (.80)	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	..
40⅞	23½	Evans Products (1)	29¾	29¼	29¼	29¾
8¼	4⅜	Exchange Buffet	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5¾
		—F—				
5¾	2⅝	Fairbanks Co	3¾	2¾	2¾	..
18½	8½	Fairbanks pf	12⅜	12½	12⅜	12½
59¾	34¾	Fairbanks Morse (1¶)	58⅛	57	58¼	57
50⅞	36⅜	Fajardo Sug (2)	48¼	47½	48	..
26½	18¾	Fed Lt & Trac	24	23⅝	23⅝	24½
99½	84	Fed Lt & Tr pf (6)	94	94	94	95
92	37	Fed Min & Sm	42½	42½	42½	..
12¼	7⅜	Fed Motor Tr (.40)	9¼	9⅛	9¼	..
5⅜	2½	Fed Water Serv	4½	4½	4⅛	4½
38¾	20½	Fed'd Dept Sto (1.40¶)	37½	37½	37½	..
40½	38	Fidelity Ph F (1.20¶)	42⅜	41½	42⅜	..
40½	20¼	Filene's Sons Co (1.60¶)	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	40¼
35½	24½	Firestone T&R 1.20)	27½	27¾	27½	28
48¾	40	First Nat Stores (2½)	47	46¾	46¾	46½
45	32⅜	*Flintkote Co (1)	34	33¼	33¼	34¼
11¾	3	Follansbee B (h)	4¾	4¼	4⅜	..
111½	106	Food Machine pf (4½)	107	107	107	..
47½	32	Food Mach n (1)	38½	38⅛	38½	38½
38¾

Business and Industry

Italy to Issue Treasury Bonds in Foreign Currencies

Commerce and Finance

Gains in Deposits In Nation Found Well Distributed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—That idle funds are rising and that large accounts in banks are showing as much of an increase as desposits in general are some of the findings of a survey revealed by a survey just published in the Federal Reserve Bulletin. The study shows that contrary to widely held belief the rapid recovery in bank deposits since 1933 has been distributed widely among economic classes of depositors as well as regionally.

Findings based on data from 98 of the larger banks of the country as of Oct. 25, 1933, are compared with corresponding accounts on Nov. 1, 1935, and cover accounts ranging from $100,000 to $500,000 and over.

The number of large accounts was $10,849 on Oct. 24, 1933, and 11,624 on Nov. 1, 1935. The amounts held aggregated $4,383,000,000 in 1933 and $6,229,000,000 last year, an increase of 42 per cent in the three years. Demand deposits included in the figures rose 54 per cent, while time deposits fell 24 per cent, indicating a general shifting of large deposits out of the time deposit class into checking accounts.

Gain of 46 Per Cent

The summary took note of 9943 identical accounts, that is, accounts in existence under the same names on both reporting dates. These showed a gain of 46 per cent in the demand deposit class and a decline of 1 per cent in the time deposit class and a rise of 42 per cent for the total of both time and demand deposit accounts, which was the same percentage increase as was shown for all large deposits.

This rise of more than 40 per cent in the total amounts of large deposits compared with an estimated increase in total deposits in all banks, excluding interbank deposits, of about 25 per cent, according to the Reserve bulletin. The increase of 46 per cent in the demand deposits of identical accounts was, however, the same as the increase in the period for total individual demand deposits.

"It would seem, therefore, that large deposits in checking accounts showed about the same growth in the period as did all other demand deposits," the bulletin reads. "In this connection, however, it is believed that the figures shown for large deposits may somewhat understate the concentration of cash funds in large holdings."

Many Accounts Show Drop

Although the total amount of deposits in large accounts increased, many accounts showed declines in the period. Out of 9113 accounts for which this information was obtained, 5857 increased a total of $2,419,700,000; 3160 decreased a total of $777,300,000 and 96 were unchanged in the three-year period.

As a part of the survey, figures were obtained for the first time showing the distribution of bank deposits by economic groups. The percentage distribution of large demand deposits of these groups, based on reports for identical accounts, follows:

	Oct. 25, 1933	Nov. 1, 1935
Manufacturing and mining	36.9	35.9
Public utilities	10.4	10.0
Railroads and shipping	7.6	7.7
Trade and service	6.4	5.2
Total industry, commerce, trade	61.3	58.8
Insurance, real estate and securities	23.3	21.9
Individuals and personal holding companies	7.1	6.8
Banks' own trust departments	3.5	8.1
Total financial	33.9	36.8
Foreign	0.6	1.0
All other	4.2	3.4
Total	100.0	100.0

Babson Says 'Go' Signals Are Now Set for Business

Roger W. Babson, economist and investment authority, who predicted the stock market crash in 1929, now says that all business signals are set for a forward movement in business, in a release from Babson's Reports, Inc., Boston.

Mr. Babson's latest announcement declares that business has at last reached normal statistically, according to the Babsonchart. This is the first time in 14 years the business curve has crossed normal on the way upward.

The announcement reads:

"NORMAL AT LAST! After seven years of crashing downward and struggling upward, the Babsonchart Business curve has finally come back to its X-Y Normal Line. If you need any encouragement for full power and top speed, this is the signal. Fundamental conditions are now all set for a period of prosperity. When business is at the Normal Line, the situation is ideal. Speculative excess is not good times—just the preface of hard times. Growth along the Normal Line would be the condition of permanent prosperity."

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Economics in the Campaign

(Continued from Page 1)

which the farmer receives to prices which he has to pay is compiled and published periodically by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the Department of Agriculture. It is issued in the form of a percentage of the 1909-1914 average. We get the following picture:

1932		1933	
May	50	Jan.	50
June	48	Feb.	49
July	53	March	50
Aug.	54	April	52
Sept.	55	May	61
Oct.	52	June	62
Nov.	51	July	71
Dec.	50	July, 1936	93

Again we find statistical substantiation of the Republican assertion that economically the United States touched bottom in the middle of 1932. Even in the dark days of early 1933 the buying power of the farmer's product was still higher than in June, 1932.

Social as Well as Economic

Here is one subject, however, that is not susceptible of economic computation. Recovery is social as well as economic and the forces making for recovery have to struggle in the budding stage of the economic uptrend with the social disintegration that the economic downtrend has already created. There is what the economists call a time-lag. Sometimes social disintegration wins. Then we have revolution. Most times in otherwise stable countries—where the ballot box has become the channel for revolution—the race goes to recovery.

In all works on the business cycle this division of social and economic factors is recognized. W. C. Schluter, in his "Economic Cycles and Crisis," for instance, schedules a "Phase of [Social] Dejection" at the forefront of his [Economic] Welfare Cycle! Thus,

"Reduced standard of living and accentuated conditions of want and human misery demoralize mind and soul because of deterioration in the standard of living, which destroys self-confidence, increases anxiety for the uncertain future, encourages crime and challenges self-respect with charity and beggary, impairs families and family relationships, interrupts education and plans for future careers, and stultifies individual initiative and enterprise."

Such an item in the lead of the Welfare Cycle reads curiously. But on reflection you will, I suggest, see its force. A factory hand does not immediately lose his job or even part of his wages when the economic blast first strikes the factory. The owner, like the Englishman who joined the army in 1914, is optimistic that it will soon be over. He draws on his reserves to pay his men.

Some Kind of Stocking

Even after the factory hand has been fired, there is always some kind of a stocking out of which to draw, and he does not lose his morale till the exhaustion of his resources is in sight. It takes longer still for the less unfortunate farmer to reach this stage. And the great salariat are even better cushioned after the rainy day has arrived. The business man lasts longest. Now, while this social disintegration is in process, the economic system is adjusting itself on a new functioning, or exchange, basis.

By far the worst shocks to the American social system were sustained when the economic system was struggling up from bottom. What a bottom it was! At the time the Federal Reserve Board called it "the greatest depression in history." Read some of the newspapers between mid-summer, 1932, and March, 1933, for some of its social effects. Farmer violence in Iowa; tax strikes in Pennsylvania; a crime wave; education at a standstill in towns and villages; a sharp upward trend in insanity. Some of the social indexes, compiled by Prof. William F. Ogburn, of the University of Chicago, in his annual "Social Changes," show that civilization was going down as the economic indexes were going up. The malaise had bitten too deep even to be expunged by the presidential revaluation.

Need for Intervention

In this and the early 1933 bank panic there was a mandate, let alone a need, for government intervention, for freedom of maneuver. It was not till Mr. Roosevelt came in that the business men gave up, showing, in their almost despairing appeal to the new President to help them, that they, too, had come to the end of their tether. And Governor Landon himself, speaking on Feb. 12, 1933, in behalf of a grant of exceptional powers to the incoming Mr. Roosevelt, observed, "The security of our present civilization is at stake." Yet the statistical recovery was on!

In all the circumstances one must conclude with the commonsense verdict that the socio-economic recovery did not begin till 1933. And Mr. Roosevelt, with his Dantonesque motto, "Be audacious!" can never be denied the credit, it seems to me, for reviving America's faith in herself, and for taking a hand in reversing what Russell C. Leffingwell, the Morgan banker, called the "grinding agony of deflation," even if his anti-deflation acts did mean the eating of his campaign promises.

Italy Seeks Loan Abroad for First Time in 9 Years

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—For the first time in nine years Italy is appealing abroad for financial assistance.

A Royal Decree published in the Official Gazette authorizes the Finance Minister to issue special short-term Treasury bonds in foreign currencies to be placed in foreign markets. Italians domiciled in this country are precluded from investing in the new loan since previous legislation has already mobilized all foreign securities and foreign currencies held by Italian nationals living in Italy. Subscription to the new Italian loan, therefore, is restricted to Italian citizens living abroad and to foreigners in general.

The aim of the financial operation is to satisfy the needs of the State and of the national economy. The bonds will be repayable after 12, 18, 24 and 36 months. They will be placed exclusively on foreign stock exchanges and money markets. They may be issued as inscribed or bearer bonds, and holders may transfer them without special formalities. They will circulate in this country with the same facilities accorded to foreign letters of credit. They are to be exempt from Italian taxation, present or future.

Will Pay in Original Currency

Stamp fees and other minor taxes have been waived for this particular issue of bonds, which will be guaranteed by the Italian States as giltedged securities. The bonds, when they mature, will be paid back in the original currency. Interest, too, will be paid in foreign currency. The Finance Minister has already been authorized to make the necessary alterations in the budget for this issue.

That is all that is known about these bonds. The amount to be asked for, the rate of interest and other important details are still to be settled. It is, however, anticipated that interest will be high to induce foreign investors. Five per cent per annum is mentioned as the most likely interest.

According to an authoritative explanation, this loan is primarily emitted to enable Italian residents abroad, whose number is given as 10,000,000, to help financially their mother country by contributing foreign funds, of which it is in great need.

Some observers have expressed the opinion that one of the main purposes of the new foreign loan is to enable Italy to pay off her frozen commercial debts to foreign countries. These bonds, it is stated, would be offered to foreign creditors in lieu of payment in cash due to them. If this plan corresponds to the idea of the Italian Government and is accepted by foreign creditors, the main difficulty obstructing the renewal of normal trade relations between Italy and the former sanctionist countries will be removed.

Exploitation of African Area

But the most likely explanation for the forthcoming issue of the Italian bonds in foreign currencies is the desire of the Italian Government to obtain, by means of the foreign currency subscribed to the loan, sufficient capital to enable it to begin the exploitation of its new Empire in East Africa. Italy's great hopes, it is stated, are on the American market.

Fulvio Suvich, the new Italian ambassador to Washington, is going to the United States to open negotiations for the issue of American credits to Italy, it is insistently reported here. Under the Johnson Act, which Congress passed in 1934, Italy is not eligible to float a loan in the United States because she is a war debt defaulter. Italy, in fact, stopped making token payments in June, 1934.

She has, however, a possibility to circumvent the American financial laws by inducing her nationals in the United States to form an American corporation, which might be free to float bonds in the American market. This corporation could discreetly lend money to the Italian government.

The issue of this new loan is an interesting departure from the financial policy followed by the Italian government since the stabilization of the lira in December, 1927. Except for a loan of 100 million dollars floated at that time through J. P. Morgan no other foreign loan has been issued. But Italy is short of foreign funds, as her gold reserve has been greatly depleted by the Ethiopian war and by sanctions.

Living Costs Rise 0.5 P. C. in August

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

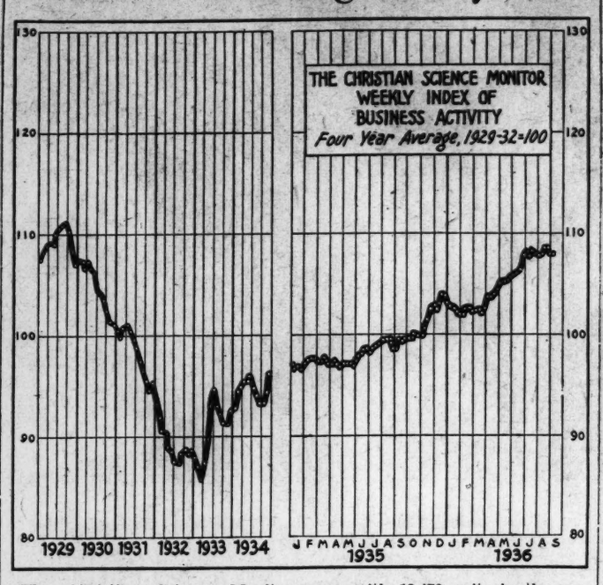
NEW YORK—There was an increase of 0.5 per cent in August of living costs of wage earners in the United States, according to the National Industrial Conference Board. Increases were noted in the cost of each major group of wage-earner expenditure, except in the cost of food. The cost of living in August was 3.9 per cent higher than in August, 1935, and 19.4 per cent higher than in April, 1933, the low point during the depression, but still 15.3 per cent below the level of August, 1929.

Food prices averaged the same in August as in July, but they were 5.5 per cent higher than in August, 1935, 40.4 per cent higher than in March, 1933, and 22.3 per cent lower than in August, 1929.

Rents continued their upward trend, rising 1.5 per cent over the July level. In August, 1936, rents were 10.9 per cent higher than a year ago, and 26.5 per cent higher than in January, 1934, when they had reached their low, but 13.8 per cent below the level of August, 1929.

Clothing prices advanced 0.3 per cent from July to August, the first increase since December. They were, however, 1.3 per cent lower than a year ago and 26.4 per cent lower than in August, 1929. Since the low of April, 1933, clothing prices have risen 20.6 per cent.

Monitor Weekly Index Shows Business Holding Steady Pace



The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity remained at 108.0 on Sept. 5 unchanged from Aug. 29 and compared with 98.7 on Sept. 7, 1935.

Advances in the miscellaneous carloadings and outside bank debits series were offset by a contraseasonal decline in the estimated figure for electric power output. Miscellaneous loadings reached the highest level since the spring of 1931. Part of the increase was seasonal and on an adjusted basis the index was the third highest for this year.

Bank debits outside New York City rose somewhat more than seasonally but gains in districts of the Middle West were smaller than most of the district increases.

Steel ingot production dropped off two points last week to 70 per cent of capacity, reflecting the Labor Day shutdown, but for the remainder of the month a further upward trend is indicated, according to the Iron Age, even with a minimum support from the automobile industry.

Automobile output has fallen to a low for this year, of 36,750 units, Cram's Reports estimate, but compares with 13,470 units in the corresponding 1935 week. Most of the producers have suspended production of 1936 models and few are as yet turning out 1937 makes. August automobile sales were the largest for the month in any year since 1929 and were 15 per cent above August, 1935, the Automobile Manufacturers association reports.

Consumer spending has picked up briskly.

Activity in the wholesale markets though fairly well sustained was generally slower than for retail. Nevertheless forward orders were reported in excess of those for any year since 1930.

Sharp gains in building construction were recorded in some areas.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and related to the base 1929-32 average as 100:

	Sept. 5	Aug. 29*	Sept. 7
	1936	1936	1935
Combined index	108.0	108.0	98.7
Bk debits outside NYC	97.4	97.0	92.9
Elec power prod	127.7	129.1	110.8
Car loadings, misc	98.9	98.0	92.3

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market hesitated last week, just as it appeared about to confirm the continuance of the bull market by moving into new high ground. Strength in steels continued to reflect the phenomenal operating performance this summer, and was also helped by the rumor that Bethlehem will pay 50 cents on the common. The important steel news, however, came after the close on Saturday, namely the refusal of Carnegie-Illinois (U. S. Steel subsidiary) to grant a pay increase at present.

American Telephone made a new recovery high on the dividend resumption by Western Electric, manufacturing subsidiary, and in spite of Federal Communications Commission charge that long-distance reductions have not been enough, a charge which some in the Street are inclined to view as a cover-up for the unfavorable public reaction to the FCC's methods in the Telephone probe last spring. Utilities were weak, perhaps due to the sour political note heard at the World Power Conference in Washington.

Amusement shares were strong on news that people are thronging the movies in New York. Rail shares seemed to ignore the continued favorable operating returns, the heavy carloadings, and the tremendous Labor Day day-coach travel, but low-grade rail bonds moved up on news that Chicago Great Western may come out of Section 77 reorganization. The whole market hesitated at the week end apparently to see how the Maine elections would go, and there was reminiscing about the sharp drop in 1932 on news of the Democratic sweep in that State.

Brookmire put out a bulletin showing how the various possible percentages of the probable Republican victory today should be interpreted. There is talk of a possible market and business relapse in the fourth quarter of the year regardless of who is elected, but opposed to this is talk of 80 per cent steel operations in the near future and Charles G. Dawes' prediction of 100 per cent operations by January. Mr. Dawes called the business rally of last summer six months in advance; 100 per cent steel operations would be considerably above 1929 levels, as capacity has been increased.

Cutting Short-Term Debt

The feature of the Treasury offering was that it was all bonds. The usual bonds and 1½ per cent notes had been expected, as in December, March and June. The meaning is that at last the Treasury is started on reduction of the short-term debt. This week's operation will reduce it by $514,000,000, the amount of the maturing notes, the premium on which indicates that exchanges into the preferred bonds will be about 100 per cent.

Mr. Morgenthau's proud boast of that improving government credit is shown by the lengthening maturities which the Treasury has been able to sell with the same coupon—12-10 years last December, 15-12 year last March—18-15 years in June, and now 23-20 year was smiled at. In 1929 government bonds averaged to yield over 4 per cent with the public debt at half the present level and 4½ per cent had to be offered on nine-months' certificates or about 30 times the rates for which bills 30 times the rates for which bills of this maturity are now currently sold. Government bond yields are determined by the condition of the money market.

Excess Reserves Position

Despite the increase in excess reserves for the country to a flat $2,000,000,000, local banks were a little pinched as their reserves fell $69,000,000 due to interior withdrawals and holiday demand for currency, and their borrowings jumped to $21,000,000 from $3,000,000. The borrowings were largely of so-called "federal funds," i. e., of balances at the Reserve, rather than directly from the Reserve Bank of New York. The all-member-bank excess reserves will be dropped considerably next week by income tax payments and subscriptions to the Treasury offering, which will seesaw-wise raise the Treasury's balance with the Reserve system.

The SEC hearing on the application of an over-the-counter dealer here to have two relatively inactive stocks stricken from the unlisted trading department of the New York Curb did not apparently go so well for the dealer as had been expected. The Curb opposed. That the SEC attributed considerable importance to the case, which is the first of its kind, was attested by the presence of four of five of the commissioners at the hearing. Decision is pending.

French Gold Efflux

The trickle of French gold to New York has swelled—$41,600,000 was engaged last week against $33,000,000 in the previous four weeks. The flow-rate is not yet as great as last spring. Causes named are Frence's rearmament program, continued borrowing from the Banque by Blum, fresh strikes and internal unrest in France, and the temptation to take sides in Spain. The renewed flight from the franc was blamed for sterling's rise to $5.06, highest in a year and a half. Sterling was the highest in Paris since mid-1934. The usual rumors about the American Stabilization Fund helping the franc are afloat. Gold fell in London to the lowest in a year and a half, 137s. 5½d. All-time high was in March, 1935, 149s. 4d. Some say that platinum is taking the place of gold as a "store of value," the almost doubling of platinum's price in recent months being not amenable to commercial explanation.

The Treasury offering eclipsed the regular investment bond market. Of the week's $60,000,000 of new issues, $55,000,000 was accounted for by one to ten year notes of the State of New York, sold for record low yields. Quite an increase is expected this week.

Monthly statistics of borrowings by members of the New York Stock Exchange to finance customers' margins were published for the first time in the Federal Reserve Bulletin for September. They show little change since May.

The same Bulletin carried the results of a Reserve study of "Growth and Distribution of Large (Bank) Deposits Between October 25, 1933, and November 1, 1935, or about two years. Large deposits were up 40 per cent, while all deposits were up only 25 per cent. Broken down into classes, the large deposits showed the following increases:

Reported Large Demand Deposits in Identical Accounts

	Amounts in Millions of Dollars		
	Oct 25 1933	Nov 1 1935	P.C. Inc.
Mfg and mining	1323	1883	42
Public utilities	376	526	40
Railroads and shipping	272	402	48
Trade and service	231	272	18
Total industry, commerce and trade	2201	3083	40
Insurance, real estate and securities	836	1150	37
Individuals and personal holding companies	257	359	40
Banks' own trust depts.	135	434	240
Total financial	3593	5344	49

British Unalarmed By Italian Textile Drive in Argentina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—British importers, so far as they can be canvassed in South American countries, are not fearful of the numerously announced threats to their textile trade by Italian dumping. Anxiety was expressed, however, especially in Argentina, the second largest market for cotton piece goods, that the formal abandonment of sanctions would be followed by a swift Italian assault which, from its commercial aspect alone, would prove detrimental to British trade. This anxiety was shared to a certain extent by British importers in other South American countries, but, so far, though it is still too early to reach dogmatic conclusions, there is no evidence that it was justified.

Such a threat, added to the increasing sales of Japanese textiles, which still seem to surge over the quotas and exchange restrictions in this continent, was by no means encouraging, but it is significant to note that the importers are not alarmed. The general opinion inclines to the possibility of rigorous competition in the cheaper class of goods, which, incidentally, will affect Japan more than Great Britain. The latter has consolidated a comparatively satisfactory position in regard to quality lines.

The American drought is expected to give an impetus to Argentine grain exports, which will provide extra exchange, and it is an almost invariable experience in South America that extra money goes towards the purchase of quality goods. Importers of British quality textiles, therefore, are hopeful for the immediate future.

One section of the British importing community, in Pacific coast as well as the larger Atlantic coast markets, anticipates an increase in orders now that sanctions have been dismissed.

The Italian textile industry caters almost entirely for cheaper class goods, which partially explains why Italian interests have been to the fore in building up the small national manufactories in practically every South American country.

Meantime in Argentina British textile hopes pivot mainly on the outlook for the Roca pact, the renewal of which is of more concern to importers than any possible dumping by Italians.

There is one aspect of Italian competition, however, that is troubling all importers and is not peculiar to the textiles line. This is the lack of any officially declared trade policy by the Italian Government, which leaves South American importers speculating regarding the possibility of increased subsidies to shipping lines and exporters, which would naturally allow the offer of tempting prices to undercut the market.

Disputed Commodities Trading Act Goes Into Effect Today

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Jones-Capper Commodities Exchange Act of 1936, amendment and extension of the Grain Futures Act of 1922, goes into effect today. Signed by the President on June 15 after a stormy 12-month legislative career in which, as a final misfortune, it failed to receive an appropriation for enforcement, it was written to go into effect 90 days from signature, or on Sept. 13, which fell on Sunday.

Principal importance of the Sept. 14 date is that boards of trade or exchanges dealing in the commodities coming under the new act must by then be officially designated as contract markets by the Commodities Exchange Commission, and all commission merchants and floor brokers operating on these exchanges must be registered, or cease to do business. Applications for such "designation" in the case of markets and "registration" in the case of brokers and commission houses have been coming in slowly.

The law applies not only to the commodities formerly traded under the Grain Futures Act, namely wheat, rye, barley, oats, flaxseed and grain sorghums, but also has been extended to apply to rice, millfeeds, butter and eggs, Irish potatoes, and, most important of the additions, cotton. Last week the New Orleans Cotton Exchange was officially "designated" as a contract market and the New York exchange is expected to follow soon. In the latter case there has been a slight hitch due to the fact that New York is not a handling point for cotton and must be designated under an exceptional clause in the act, on the basis of its use of southern delivery points for its contracts.

Co-operative Attitude

The trade has been agreeably surprised by the co-operative attitude shown by Commodities Exchange officials, who are merely the staff of the old Grain Futures Administration under a new name, while the Commodity Exchange officials have been agreeably surprised by the co-operative spirit shown by the exchanges and their members.

However, legal objections to the new law are already beginning to be aired in the courts. The Chicago Board of Trade has expressed its desire to co-operate and has refused to enter suit, but several of its members have done so, and the Kansas City Board of Trade has officially sought an injunction against enforcement of the Act. Supreme Court ruling will take a year or more to obtain, and probably would be restricted to certain parts of the Act. Some light on the Court's opinion may be shed by future decisions on the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, which puts the stock exchanges under federal control.

Open Interest Figures

Legal obstructions will be of less importance in the next three months, however, than financial difficulties until Congress next January can get round to voting the C. E. C. operating funds under a deficiency act. At present the commission must coast along on left-over funds of the Grain Futures Administration. These will probably be used up in large part in the routine of registration and filing of reports. It is uncertain how soon the commission will be able to commence the publication of open-interest and trading volume statistics.

Consensus of trade opinion appears to favor this latter feature of the law. These figures have been obtained under the Grain Futures Act by the GFA from the trade, run through calculating machines and published currently, since 1922. "Open interest" figures show the size of the short interest in any contract future month, and are of particular significance as the month is nearing expiration as a warning signal against squeezes, such as the one which now appears possible in September corn. Formerly it was felt that this useful information was available, if at all, only to wealthy traders or exchange officials. Right or wrong, the suspicion is laid at rest by government publication.

The trading volume figures have a slightly more political angle. It was originally feared that their publication might give the suspicious public an erroneous impression of the effect of futures trading on spot prices. The logical controversy, as usual in political attacks on speculators, is whether futures prices determine spot prices or vice versa. If a trading volume of four or five times the annual crop was revealed, it was feared it might add to the impression that futures prices determine spot prices. Apparently, however, the actual figures were less than the public's imagination.

Protecting Customers

Shortage of funds may also delay the laying down of official regulations on the keeping of customers' margins. Departing from its primary purpose, farmers' protection, the law also attempts to protect customers, by forbidding the use of their balances with commission houses for other purposes. Main impetus in this direction was given by rehash in the Senate hearings of the Rosenbaum failure in the grain markets in 1933.

Unlike the Securities and Exchange Act, which permits the use of puts and calls, subject to SEC regulations (not yet laid down after more than two years) the Jones-Capper Act prohibits the use of "privileges" and "indemnities" which originally developed for the use of shippers, have been intermittently used for shoestring trading on some commodity exchanges. Beginning this week these transactions will have to be made for grain trading, at least, on the Winnipeg exchange.

THE HOLY LAND

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Guilford Is Among Winners In Amateur Golf Tourney

GARDEN CITY, N. Y., Sept. 14 (AP)—Jesse P. Guilford, the veteran Bostonian and former champion, won a sensational match from Chris Brinke of Detroit here today in the first round of the United States Amateur Golf championship on the Garden City Golf Club course. They were all square to the turn. Guilford sank a 20-footer for a birdie 3 to win the tenth.

They halved the next six holes, then Brinke squared the battle with a birdie 4 on the 488-yard seventeenth, where he was home with two fine wood shots. Guilford then sank a 12-footer for a birdie 2 to win the short eighteenth, over the lake, and

First of British invaders to fall was H. G. Bentley, Walker Cup player and holder of the English closed championship. He was eliminated in spectacuar fashion, by Walter Blevins of Kansas City, Mo., who captured the last four holes to win, 1 up.

Game Goes to Pieces

Bentley's game went to pieces in the stretch, while Blevins finished with four straight pars to gain an unexpected triumph. The Britisher drove into the rough on the 15th, was bunkered on the next, three-putted the 17th and hit his tee shot short of the home green, losing a shot as a consequence of each mistake.

Meanwhile Hector Thomson, the British amateur titleholder, shot the day's first sub-par golf. Thanks to sensational putting on Garden City's tricky greens, Thomson reached the turn in 36, one under par, and was seven up on John W. Roberts of Columbus, Ohio.

Thomson Comes Through

John G. Langley, British Walker cupper and star pupil of Henry Cotton, pulled off a startling rally to overcome Eugene Pittsman, Maryland player, 3 and 2, after being three down at the turn.

Langley's countryman, Hector Thomson, came through with a decisive 7 and 6 triumph over his Ohio rival, John Roberts, as the British threat assumed more serious proportions at the outset of the tournament than had been anticipated.

Freddy Haas Jr., of New Orleans, newly-crowned Canadian amateur champion, was knocked out of the tournament by Charlie Mayo Jr., holder of the Long Island championship. Mayo won, one up, in a match decided on the 18th green, capture the match.

Favorites generally dominated the opening round, involving 82 matches, but another upset developed when young Jack Munger of Dallas, former tournament semifinalist, was eliminated by Dom Soccoli, 34-year-old owner of a gasoline station in New Britain, Conn. Soccoli, known mainly for his public-links performances, led all the way and won, 1 up, on the 18th.

Little Betters Par Four Times to Win Canadian Open

TORONTO, Sept. 14 (AP)—W. Lawson Little Jr., the subject of much doleful head-shaking because of his performances since he gave up his amateur status last spring after two years of sweeping the United States and British amateur championships, came into his own as a professional golfer Saturday.

Winning his first tournament as a pro, Little staged a stirring finish to capture the Canadian open title from a brilliant field with a 72-hole total of 271 strokes.

Four times in succession the husky San Franciscan bettered the par of 70 for the St. Andrews public course to smash the scoring record for the tourney to record one of the lowest aggregates ever scored over a full length course.

Despite his remarkable rounds of 67, 66, 69 and 69, Little had a fight on his hands to stay in front of the field through the last 36 holes as Jimmy Thomson, the Shawnee-on-Delaware, (Penna.) clouter rattled off a 69-69 for the last two rounds. Starting 10 strokes behind, Thomson at one time cut his deficit to three strokes. He was five behind as the last nine began, then saw his hopes vanish as the presidio pounder shot five birdies on the last six holes.

Little's victory brought him $1000 in prize money while Thomson, finishing with a 279, earned $600. The $400 third money went to Craig Wood, blond New York shotmaker who also carded a pair of 69's for a total of 282. Leo Diegel of Philmont, Penna., who set the old scoring record of 274 for the 1929 tournament at Montreal, had a 283 to tie with Vic Ghezzi of Deal, N. J., for fourth. Each received $250.

The lowest Canadian scorer was Robert T. Gray Jr., of the Sandwich Golf Club, Windsor, Ont. He carded 286.

Even a stampeding gallery of 8000, running through the traps and brushing the course stewards aside in their efforts to reach vantage points, cheering like a baseball crowd whenever he made a good shot, failed to perturb Little when the chips were down.

Indianapolis Wins Third

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 14 (AP)—Indianapolis moved within one game of a spot in the American Association playoff finals yesterday by trimming St. Paul, 5 to 4, in the fourth game of the first-round series. The victory gave the Indians a three-to-one margin over the Saints. A crowd bf approximately 8000 saw the game.

Milwaukee Advances

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 14 (AP)—Milwaukee won the playoff series with Kansas City yesterday by defeating the Blues in the fourth straight game, 3 to 0, before a crowd of 3772. Clyde Hatter, Milwaukee left-hander, held the Blues to three hits.

Old and New United States Tennis Champions

Wide World; By a Staff Photographer

Left—Walter Merrill Hall, President of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, Presenting Cup to Fred Perry, Brilliant Englishman Who Defeated Don Budge of the United States at Forest Hills, L. I., Saturday in the National Singles Final. Right—Alice Marble of San Francisco, Who Defeated Helen Jacobs, Defending Champion, in the United States Women's Singles Final

Experience, Craft Count In U. S. Tennis Singles

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 14—The value of experience in the championship lawn tennis play was never better illustrated than in the finals of the combined United States singles championships on Saturday at Forest Hills, when lack of it kept J. Donald Budge from the title to which he was entitled on his performance, while Alice I. Marble, by the careful play she showed in contrast to her previous appearances in tournament and international play, accomplished what many have held was within her grasp for several seasons, and defeated Helen H. Jacobs.

Something ought to be done by the United States Lawn Tennis Association to bring the national veteran championship to its proper height. On Saturday, when the finals were being contested, in which Raymond B. Bidwell of Boston defeated Henry H. Bassford, New York, 6—3, 6—2, a mere handful of spectators watched them, while a far greater number were over at the clubhouse, watching such stars as Dwight F. Davis, William J. Clothier and other first-10 players of former years, none of whom had entered for the title, compete in singles and doubles play.

When it is realized that stars of 20 to 25 years ago, all now eligible for the title, include such names as Maurice E. McLoughlin, R. Norris Williams 2d, Little Bill Johnston, Thomas C. Bundy, George M. Church, Robert Lindley Murray, Clothier, Theodore R. Pell, Walter Merrill Hall, Karl H. Behr, Clarence J. Griffin, and Dean Mathey, and most of these were present at the play, the retirement by Bidwell of the present trophy, accomplished on Saturday, offers an unique opportunity to change the regulations altogether, do away with the age regulation, and substitute a veteran limit that only those players who competed in the Nationals 20 or more years ago, may enter.

Seabright, in planning its jubilee next year, has already put forth such a plan to invite the invited players of 1912 to compete in a special competition, and the National Association could adopt no better plan.

Frederick J. Perry, in defeating Budge, simply used his greater ability to reserve his finest play for critical moments. The young Californian won more games, scored more points, and earned more, made fewer errors, and generally outplayed the Wimbledon champion. But when the prize was literally within his grasp, as he led at 5—3 in the final set, he abandoned the aggressive play which had brought him to that point, went on the defensive in the back court, and the alert Englishman, grasping his opportunity, swept through three games before Budge rallied, and finally carried off the set and match at 2—6, 6—2, 8—6, 1—6, 10—8.

Budge had 28 games to 27, 197 points to 186, 57 earned points, made up of 10 aces and 47 placements, to 55, 12 and 43, for Perry, and 125 errors to 130 against the Englishman.

Craft Wins for Miss Marble

The victory of Miss Marble over Miss Jacobs was also largely due to craft in reversing her tactics of previous seasons. Instead of devoting her best play to minor tournaments, as she did then, she built up her play so that she was right at the top of her game on Saturday. She has never shown more power, even though her conservatism in the earlier part of the match, coupled with a tendency to overdrive the back line, allowed Miss Jacobs to take the first set, and lead at 2—0 in the second.

At this point, she began to display her forcing tactics, and ran four games in a row with the loss of only four points, and then walloped her way from forecourt to take the set, 6—3. Still another series of power attacks and a total loss of control by Miss Jacobs, gave Miss Marble the first four games of the final set, with the former champion again held to four points, but though Miss Marble fell back as Miss Jacobs made a power attack in turn, the former champion was not able to maintain the pace, and power drives forced Miss Jacobs into making many errors, to end the struggle. The summary:

United States Men's Lawn Tennis Championship Singles—Final Round

Frederick J. Perry, England, defeated J. Donald Budge, Oakland, Calif., 2—6, 6—2, 8—6, 1—6, 10—8.

United States Women's Lawn Tennis Championship Singles—Final Round

Alice I. Marble, San Francisco, Calif., defeated Helen Hull Jacobs, Berkeley, Calif., 4—6, 6—3, 6—2.

United States Veteran's Lawn Tennis Singles Championship—Final Round

Richard B. Bidwell, Boston, defeated Henry H. Bassford, Larchmont, N. Y., 6—3, 6—2.

World Series Will Begin on Sept. 30

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (AP)—Club owners of the major league pennant contending baseball clubs, meeting with Commissioner K. M. Landis, Saturday, decided to start the World Series on Wednesday, Sept. 30, in the park of the National League winner.

This means that the championship battle, with the New York Yankees representing the American League, will start at the Polo grounds, here, Sportsman's Park in St. Louis, or Wrigley Field in Chicago, with the chances, like the current standing of the clubs, in that order.

The first two games will be played under National League auspices, also the sixth and seventh, if necessary. The third, fourth and fifth will be contested at the Yankee Stadium.

Assuming it will be an all-New York series, the specific playing dates will be Sept. 30 and Oct. 1 at the Polo grounds, Oct. 2, 3 and 4 at the Yankee stadium, Oct. 5 and 6 at the Polo grounds, if necessary.

Should either the St. Louis Cardinals or the Chicago Cubs overhaul the league-leading Giants, a day off for traveling would be provided between the second and third games, also the fifth and sixth.

For the third straight year, exclusive broadcast rights for the world series have been sold for $100,000 to the Ford Motor Company, Commissioner Landis announced. The radio receipts will be pro-rated, on the customary percentage basis, among the players, contending clubs, leagues and the commissioner's office.

Ferguson Wins Lipton Cup

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14 (AP)—Clinton Ferguson, 19-year-old Waban (Mass.) youth, won the $6000 Sir Thomas Lipton trophy, emblematic of eastern amateur outboard motorboat supremacy, before 15,000 on the Schuylkill Saturday. Ferguson's triumph climaxed his winning of three amateur championships Friday. Paul Sawyer of Pocono, Penn., finished second on a point basis, although he won two of the three heats. Last year's winner of the trophy, Lewis Carlisle of East Islip, L. I., did not defend his title.

Newark Eliminated

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 14 (AP)—The pennant-winning Buffalo Bisons clinched a place in the International League playoff finals yesterday by beating the Newark Bears, 7 to 4. The victory was the Bisons' fourth to wind up the semifinal series. Buffalo now meets the winner of the Rochester-Baltimore semifinal for the Governor's cup and the right to represent the International League in the "little world's series." Newark won only one of the semifinal playdown games with Buffalo.

Paul Waner Equals Hornsby's Record

By the Associated Press

Philadelphia, Sept. 14

PAUL WANER of the Pittsburgh Pirates equaled a modern National League batting record today. For the seventh season he made 200 or more hits, the mark originally set by Rogers Hornsby.

The major-league record is held by Ty Cobb, who had 200 or more safeties each in nine seasons.

Waner's 200th was a double in the third inning of the first game with the Phillies. Benge was pitching at the time.

Rules Committee Clarifies Change

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (AP)—The national football rules committee Saturday announced a new supplement to its rule change whereby a team is allowed to advance after regaining control of a kicked ball that does not cross the scrimmage line.

Under the new supplement, announced to relieved coaches and officials of the Eastern Intercollegiate association at that organization's annual rules clarification meeting, no ball is considered a kicked ball once it is in possession of a player. The new supplement reads:

"When after such a kick, the ball, without crossing the scrimmage line, goes into possession and control of any player it is no longer to be considered a 'kicked ball' and the first supplemental note under Article 1 does not apply."

Walter Okeson of Lehigh university, chairman of the national rules committee and commissioner of the Eastern Intercollegiate Association, said he had been besieged with inquiries from puzzled officials and coaches over the rule.

"Under the change as made at the rules meeting," he explained, "a team could, after gaining possession of a kick that did not pass the scrimmage line, pass the ball and no matter if the pass was incomplete or complete the ball would still be considered a kicked ball. So, I got in touch with rule committee members to get the new supplement adopted. Thus, if a team makes a kick and it recovers it behind the scrimmage line, the ball is in regular play. Should the team wish to throw a forward pass, it is a play, finishing complete or incomplete."

Malcolm Farmer, director of athletics at Yale University, was elected president of the E. I. A. to fill out the unexpired term of Commander John H. Brown, Navy, who has been ordered to the Pacific coast for duty.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	84	56	.600
St. Louis	81	60	.574
Chicago	80	62	.563
Pittsburgh	75	66	.532
Cincinnati	70	71	.496
Boston	64	75	.460
Brooklyn	59	81	.421
Philadelphia	49	91	.350

Results Sept. 12

Boston 3, Pittsburgh 2.
Chicago 6, New York 0.
Brooklyn 9, St. Louis 8.
St. Louis 10, Brooklyn 3.
Philadelphia 7, Cincinnati 1.
Philadelphia 7, Cincinnati 2.

Results Sept. 13

Cincinnati 2, Boston 1.
Boston 6, Cincinnati 1.
New York 8, St. Louis 4.
St. Louis 4, New York 3.
Pittsburgh 5, Philadelphia 3.
Philadelphia 4, Pittsburgh 3.
Brooklyn 6, Chicago 2.
Chicago 9, Brooklyn 7.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	95	48	.664
Chicago	78	64	.545
Washington	75	66	.532
Detroit	74	68	.521
Cleveland	74	68	.521
Boston	72	71	.503
St. Louis	51	93	.367
Philadelphia	49	93	.345

Results Sept. 12

St. Louis 6, Boston 4.
St. Louis 3, Boston 2 (10 innings).
Chicago 5, Philadelphia 1.
Washington 12, Cleveland 2.
Detroit 10, New York 1.

Results Sept. 13

Boston 7, Detroit 4.
New York 10, St. Louis 7.
New York 13, St. Louis 1.
Cleveland 5, Philadelphia 2.
Cleveland 5, Philadelphia 4.
Washington at Chicago, rain.

Simes Wins Cycling Title

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 14 (AP)—Under a blazing sun that drove spectators to cover, Jackie Simes, Harrington Park, N. J., bike flash, became senior champion of the 1936 national amateur bicycle matches by winning the 50-mile event at Forest Park yesterday. The race took 2h. 12m. 24.9s., almost 20 minutes under the mark set by Cecil Hursey, 1935 champion, at last year's event. Simes also had done better. He won the 1933 New Jersey 50-mile championship in 2h. 8m.

Theme Song Of Yale Grid Coach Is the Word 'If'

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 14 (AP)—Raymond W. (Ducky) Pond selected "if" as his theme song today as his squad of 64 candidates for the Yale football team prepared to leave for their training camp at Gales Ferry, then proceeded to hum a plaintive tune about the prospects of his 1936 squad.

"If," said Pond, "three of the boys I could use to great advantage win a tussle with their re-exams next week—well, that could change the song a bit. If we could develop a quarterback . . . if some of those sophomores who looked so good in spring practice come through, the way I think they will and don't make too many mistakes this fall.

"If—oh, I see, you understand."

Pond, starting his third season as Yale's head coach, is frank to admit he is extremely concerned over the "makeup" exams which Frank Gallagher, center; Bill Platt, freshman pivotman last season, and Merri Scott, brilliant tackle and a member of the "iron men" of 1934, take next week.

"They virtually hold the key to what the season has in store for us," he said.

Among the big tasks facing Pond and his assistants—Earle (Greasy) Neale and Ivan Williamson—is that of finding capable replacements for Jerry Roscoe, field general and passer extraordinary; Kim Whitehead, brilliant blocking back, and Bob Train, whom Pond considers the best end he has ever seen at Yale.

The Elis lost five other lettermen, Bernie Rankin and Tom Curtin, backs; Tom Wilson, tackle; Web Davis, guard, and Dick Herold, center.

But Ducky pointed out, "Our replacements should be better this season than in some time. The squad certainly is heavier than last year's, but quite green."

Since Pond hasn't seen his squad in action since the spring training season, he has a lot to do, but if it was the opening game against Cornell instead of the opening of practice tomorrow, here is the team he would send out.

Ends, Capt. Larry Kelley and Bob Carey, seniors; tackles, Jack Wright, senior, and Fred Peterson, senior, or Bill John, sophomore; guards, John Snavely and Bill Dickens, juniors; center, Bob Beckwith; quarterback, Clint Frank or Charley Ewart, juniors; halfbacks, Al Wilson and Tony Mott, sophomores; and fullback, Dave Colwell, junior.

Colwell, Dickens, Ewart, Frank, Kelley, Snavely and Wright are among the nine lettermen available. The others are Al Hessberg, a sophomore sensation until injured, who will see plenty of action as a reserve back; and Dick Miles, senior and basketball captain, who was troubled by a trick knee in 1935, but is reported completely recovered.

Coach Pond said Yale will continue to use its makeshift system which resembles, if anything, that employed by Lou Little at Columbia. The schedule:

Oct. 3—Cornell; 10—Pennsylvania; 17—Navy at Baltimore; 24 Rutgers; 31—Dartmouth.

Nov. 7—Brown; 14—Princeton at Princeton; 21 Harvard.

Waterbury Cup Won By Templeton Four

By a Staff Correspondent

WESTBURY, N. Y., Sept. 14—This week will be devoted to the final preparations by both sides for the international polo battle for the cup of the Americas. It was presented by the Argentine President, Don Augustine Justo, and competed for in 1928 and 1932, being won both times by the United States, but only after three closely fought games.

The Argentines, already winners of the Olympic championship, will devote themselves to several severe practice games against strong teams, including probably Templeton, winner on Saturday of the Monty Waterbury Cup series, and runner-up for the open. Greentree, winner of the open and selected to defend the trophy, will also indulge in practice, though their experience in winning the open has supplied this in part.

Once more, high handicaps did not operate to halt the Templeton team from victory, as they conceded seven goals to Roslyn, though not until the seventh chukker were the winners able to overtake their opponents, and then only with the aid of one of the Argentine spares, Diego Cavanagh, who filled in when Phipps had to retire with a sprained wrist. Roslyn equalled in the eighth, but a final drive by Iglehart settled the game, 14-13, after more than 2½ hours between the first and last bells, with interruptions by thunder storms and other casualties.

The substitutes for the United States team have not yet been settled, with Guest and Iglehart prominently mentioned.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

	G	AB	R	H	P.C.
Appling, W. S.	126	483	103	184	.381
Averill, Inds	141	571	122	215	.377
P. Waner, P'tes.	135	533	94	199	.373
Phelps, Dodgers.	103	273	31	100	.366
Dickey, Yanks	104	401	95	145	.362
Medwick, Cards.	142	585	107	206	.352

Kathea II Wins Yachting Title

CHICAGO, Sept. 14 (AP)—Kathea, II, owned and skippered by Philip Farnham of the Rochester (N. Y.) Yacht club, won the Yacht Racing Union Challenge cup (Richardson cup) here Saturday. Nancy, owned and skippered by H. H. Kimball of the Chicago Yacht club, finished second. The race was the last of a series for R class sloops to determine the Great Lakes championship, and was sailed twice around a nine-mile triangular course.

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New Attendance Record Made at the Polo Grounds

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Records fell in every direction yesterday throughout the major leagues. A new National League attendance figure was established at the Polo Grounds; a strikeout mark was made in Cleveland, and two slugging standards were set by the Yankees in St. Louis.

Sixty-four thousand, four hundred and seventeen fans packed every available inch of space in the Polo Grounds to watch the Giants and Cardinals argue the National League pennant situation. Police estimate that almost 50,000 persons were outside the park unable to buy tickets. It was the largest crowd ever to attend a National League baseball game.

At League Park in Cleveland, young Bob Feller struck out 17 Philadelphia batters in the first game of a doubleheader, passing Rube Waddell's 28-year-old American League mark of 16 and equaling Dizzy Dean's major-league figure. The Adel, Iowa, youngster allowed only two hits, but walked nine. On one other occasion this year Feller fanned 15 St. Louis Browns in a single game.

The Yankees, new American League champions, smashed eight home runs in a doubleheader with the Browns yesterday, bringing their total for the season to 175. They also held the former mark, 174. At the same time the Yanks brought their extra-base total for the season to 987, which is a new figure. The New Yorkers now have 95 victories and only 48 defeats and are 17½ contests in front of the Chicago White Sox.

Going back to the National League, where one of the greatest pennant races in years is being contested between the Giants, Cardinals and Cubs, we discover that Bill Terry's club has successfully passed through its most trying period. With only 14 games remaining on the schedule, the Giants stand 3½ engagements ahead of the Cards and five in advance of the Cubs, who have only 13 and 12 games remaining, respectively. The Giants have played both challengers with fair results and now have only the Pirates, Phillies, Dodgers and Bees to hurdle before the final curtain falls.

The best chance either the Cards or Cubs had of catching the leaders was to sweep the New Yorkers off their feet at the Polo Grounds. And although the Giants wavered several times, they would not fall.

During the past week the Giants won five games and lost four, which isn't exactly the sort of record one would expect from the leader of a sensational flag race. But as the Cards only broke even in their 10 games, and the Cubs dropped five out of nine, the Giants actually gained ground on their mediocre record.

The Giants have been hitting well enough—they averaged better than nine hits per game last week—but Terry's pitching went into a decline. The mound staff might have collapsed entirely had it not been for Carl Hubbell and Fred Fitzsimmons. Fortunately for New York, however, the Cards and Cubs are having the same difficulties.

National League honors for the week were to the Pirates, who continued their late-season drive by winning five out of eight games. The Bucs are still in the penant race, mathematically, although their chances are too slim to consider. They trail the Giants by 9½ contests.

In the American League, the White Sox set the pace with five victories and only one defeat, tightening their grip on second place. Next to them were the Yanks with seven triumphs and two setbacks. Washington took third position by capturing four out of six. Cleveland slipped to fourth, losing five out of nine.

Lou Gehrig still leads the home-run parade with 48 and is 10 ahead of Trosky and Foxx, who are tied for second place. Paul Waner has won over the National League batting leadership, with Luke Appling holding the same position in the junior circuit.

Phelan Pleased With Outlook At Washington

SEATTLE, Sept. 14 (AP)—Coach Jimmy Phelans pre-season prophecy for the University of Washington football team boils down to a cryptic "We'll get along."

Phelan, starting his seventh year at Washington, has reason to be optimistic—for a change—with a veteran backfield rated as second to none in the Pacific coast conference, 10 lettermen in starting position, and reserves for the first time in years.

"We'll win our share of ball games," said the coach with somewhat of a shock to his listeners. Jimmy isn't usually inclined to talk about the bright side of his football activities.

"We have a good average ball club," he added, "but not a great aggregation. Our punch is a little weak because of an inferior passing attack. However, we'll get along. One thing certain, no team will give Washington a physical beating. We have some rugged boys, and they will be in perfect condition."

The Husky backfield of Elmer Logg, Byron Haines, Jimmy Cain and Ed Nowogrowski is playing as a unit for its third and final year. Logg is one of the longest and most accurate kickers in the business; Haines is a threat every time he carries the ball; Cain is a vicious blocker, and Nowogrowski doesn't need a lot of interference to pick up that necessary yard.

The line, too, is practically the same as last year. Only two ends and one guard were lost by graduation. The veteran starters are Vic Markov and Chuch Bond, tackles; Max Starcevich and Frank Mattes, guards; John Wiatrak, center, and Dick Johnson, end. Frank Peters, a sophomore end, is the only newcomer expected to break into the opening lineup.

Phelan is most cheerful when he talks about his second backfield composed of a junior quarterback and three sophs. The main cog is Jimmy Johnston, triple-threat halfback. The others are Rink Bond, quarterback; Chuch Newton, halfback, and Al Cruver, full.

Arkie Trento, Finland, Wins A. A. U. Pentathlon

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 14 (AP)—Arkie Trento of Finland, 23-year-old Syracuse University quarter-miler and football star, won the senior national A. A. U. Penthalon championship of the United States Saturday by scoring 2899 points.

Trento, running at Bauerle Field under the colors of the Shore A. C., won the 200-meter dash and 1500-meter run, and finished second in the broad jump to Ed Gordon of the New York Curb Exchange A. A., 1932 Olympic champion in this event. He was unplaced in the javelin and discus throws.

George Werntz of the New York A. C., who was runner-up for the Penthalon title last year, finished in second place again with 2559 points. Gordon, one of the favorites, finished tenth with only 2052 points.

Jesse Owens Seeks To Regain Amateur Status

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (AP)—Jesse Owens planned to return to Cleveland today for a "hearing" which he hoped would pave the way for the restoration of his unimpaired amateur status and permit him to run in the Caledonian games at the Yankee stadium next Thursday.

Indications were, however, that the Buckeye bullet would have to remain on the side lines unless a lot of other star performers who are scheduled to compete are willing to risk suspension. The Northeastern Ohio Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, which includes Owens' home district, already has announced it has "reinstated" him, but according to Dan Ferris, national A. A. U. secretary-treasurer, it has no power to take such action.

California Girls Win

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14 (AP)—Margaret Osborne, 18, of San Francisco, survived the test of a champion Saturday to win the United States girls' tennis championship from Eleanor Dawson of Piedmont, Calif., 6—8, 10—8, 6—3. Miss Osborne and Miss Dawson later paired to win the national doubles championship in straight sets from Barbara Winslow of Hollywood and Jane Stanton of Los Angeles, 6—2, 6—3.

Full Schedule—of Classes

MANHATTAN, Kan. (AP)—The professors must have helped draw up the 1936 football schedule for Kansas State college. Gridders do not leave until Friday afternoon for most of their trips, and consequently miss only a half day of classes on Saturday afternoon. The only exception to this rule is one long trip scheduled each year for the team—but the long intersectional jaunt has been dropped from the 1936 card.

Cards Purchase Pitcher

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 11 (AP)—The St. Louis Cardinals have purchased Morton Cooper, twenty-two-year-old Columbus pitcher, Branch Rickey announced yesterday. He said Cooper probably would not report this season.

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Farm Mortgage Debt Drops To Low Since 1920

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 — A smaller number of American farms are under mortgage today than in the boom years before the depression.

This fact, corroborated in records of the Farm Credit administration, may surprise some city folk, but not those who know the habits of farmers, officials said today.

The total farm mortgage debt of the United States is lower now than it has been at any time since 1920. In 1920, farmers owed a total of $7,858,000,000. By 1925, their total debt had increased to $9,361,000,000. In 1928 it rose to $9,469,000,000.

Farm Debt Drops

Then hard times set in, farmers' income fell and they stopped buying new land. By 1929 the farm mortgage debt had dropped to $7,770,000,000.

The shrinkage in the mortgage debt in the last few years is partly attributable to foreclosures and repayments and some scaling down of debts by creditors, FCA officials said today. Approximately 200,000,000 has been scaled off farm debts by refinancing with the Farm Credit administration alone.

On Jan. 1, 1936, some 2,300,000 farms in the United States or 34 per cent of the total number, were under mortgage, compared with 36 per cent in 1928.

Forced Sales Increase

Farm foreclosures are a different story. Forced sales more than doubled during the depression years, but are now on the way back to normal. Farm foreclosures for each 1000 farms for the year ending March 15 have been as follows:

1928.....	17.6	1933.....	38.8
1929.....	14.8	1934.....	28.0
1930.....	15.7	1935.....	21.0
1931.....	18.7	1936.....	19.0
1932.....	28.4		

Farm credit officials expect foreclosures to increase somewhat during the present year, because the period of leniency necessitated by the depression is fast drawing to a close.

Interest Rate Lower

Lower interest payments are also helping to improve the mortgaged farmer's position at the present time. In the country as a whole, the percentage of gross farm income required to pay interest on mortgage debt rose abruptly in the early part of the depression to a peak of 9.6 per cent in 1932. By 1935, it had dropped to 4.5 per cent, the lowest level in 10 years.

William I. Myers, governor of the Farm Credit administration, explained to the Senate Banking and Currency committee during the last session of Congress why it happens that approximately one-third of American farmers continue to be in debt. "Contrary to the experience of corporations, where surpluses are carried from one generation to the next, farming being an individual business, every generation has to go into debt to get into business.

Mortgages Pay Debts

"Many farms that are not now mortgaged will pass into hands of young men this year and next year, and the heir usually has to pay off the other heirs and it takes a mortgage to do that, or he may buy from a nonrelative and have to assume a mortgage for the part for which he cannot pay cash.

"And if farms are higher in price because of prosperity, because of good prices for farm products, the farm mortgage-debt will increase."

Browder Forbidden To Speak in Tampa

TAMPA, Fla., Sept. 14 (AP)—Balked in his effort to speak here, Earl Browder planned to leave today for Norfolk, Va., to make an address in behalf of his candidacy for President on the Communist ticket.

The nominee came here from Atlanta, where Chief of Police T. O. Sturdivant said plainclothes policemen met his train with orders to arrest him for any "communistic utterances."

When the hour for his scheduled address arrived yesterday, Mr. Browder found the doors of a rented hall chained and padlocked. A police captain said nothing could be done about opening the hall "unless a warrant was sworn out."

Communists Urge Action

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (AP)—The national campaign committee of the Communist party announced today it intended to start a nationwide campaign to permit Earl Browder, its candidate for the presidency, to speak in Tampa, Fla.

The committee said it had received the following telegram from Mr. Browder:

"I am anxious to have all progressive citizens throughout the country protest to the Florida authorities against this infringement of constitutional rights and to make it possible for me to speak in the city auditorium of Tampa before election day.

"I am willing to cancel other engagements to make an appearance in this State."

Washington Gets Protest

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (AP)—The White House said today it had referred to the Attorney General, for action, the protest of Earl Browder, Communist party candidate for President, that he was forced to cancel a speech at Tampa, Fla., when he found the hall padlocked and chained.

In a telegram to the President, Mr. Browder said he was "illegally and forcefully prevented" from speaking "by lawless elements who seized the hall from its custodians and barred the doors despite a legal contract."

Boston "Y" Appointment

Charles H. Whitaker of Providence, Rhode Island, has been appointed as an associate to C. Leslie Updegraph, director of the Young Men's department of the Huntington Avenue branch of the Boston Young Men's Christian association, according to information released today by Clifford K. Brown, executive secretary of the branch.

Liquor Control by Small Unit Finds Favor Under State Laws

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Sept. 14—While liquor is not talked of in the national election campaign this year, it remains an issue in a great many states, in whose laps the problem was left by repeal of the National Prohibition amendment in 1933.

Since repeal, no state has been free of controversy over the best method of controlling the drink business, or protecting itself from it in other states; and in most of them numerous and extensive changes in the legal status of the trade have been made. Of the 29 states which had constitutional or statutory prohibition laws still on the books immediately after repeal, only three remain which could be accurately classified as under prohibition laws. Four others prohibit all save beer, and one other has a so-called prohibition statute which deals only with liquor by the drink.

Kansas, Oklahoma and Alabama are the prohibition states, Georgia, Mississippi, and Tennessee, and North Dakota are the beer states, and North Carolina the no-sale-by-the-drink state.

State Monopoly

Twenty-four of the states operate under some form of state license, some with local option, some allowing sale by the package only, some with both license and dispensary systems, and some with license laws allowing local votes on municipal dispensaries. Sixteen have a state monopoly form of dispensary system.

It would appear that the state licensing plan, with few if any restrictions, best suits the wet interests, while complete prohibition remains theoretically the ultimate goal of most drys. Efforts, almost equally divided as to the number of states and the energy involved are being exerted by both wets and drys. The former take the initiative in prohibition states and in states with "too rigid" control features; while the latter take it in those states which have more nearly reached the zenith of "wide-openness."

Here is a record of the situation in a few key states in the Midwest:

North Dakota, which repealed its constitutional prohibition amendment in 1932, and which approved a beer law in 1933, has since seen four further wet attempts frustrated. Three times in 1934 the drys were successful in keeping wet laws from the books. In 1935 the Legislature passed a municipal liquor control act; but upon being referred to the voters through dry initiative in the June primaries this year, the measure was defeated. Petitions are now being circulated requesting the initiation of a liquor control act to be voted upon at the Nov. 3 general election.

Texas, which repealed its prohibition amendment in 1935 and now has a license system, will vote in November on the question of state monopoly. More than half the State is actually dry under the licensing system, and it is expected that the tendency will be toward tighter dry regulations and enforcement.

Referendum in Tennessee

Tennessee, one of the states which allows nothing but beer, is likely, it is believed, to vote in the near future on a referendum over the question. Gordon Browning, who has declared for such a referendum, as opposed to outright adoption of a local option law, was nominated for the governorship in the recent Democratic primaries. Meanwhile, though dry, the State obtains what liquid it wants from over the border in Kentucky.

In Wisconsin, which has a license system with local option, drys will sponsor a county option bill in the 1937 legislature, and dry work is concentrating on the election of dry legislators. Dry leaders claim that if such a local option law is enacted, 50 of the State's 71 counties will be dry within two years.

Smaller Optional Units

Drys in Michigan, which operates under a state monopoly, also are concentrating on securing legislative action next January to break down into smaller units of government the present law which provides only for county option. No county in the state has so far taken advantage of the county option provision.

Kansas, one of the few remaining states under constitutional prohibition, but which, because of the lack of a statute defining intoxicants, finds 3.2 per cent beer sold openly, will see an effort when the legislature meets in January to have the alcoholic content of intoxicating beverages defined. The drys seek a law setting it at one-half of 1 per cent. In the last session the House voted to bar all beer with more than this content, but the Senate favored regulation and license of the beverage, and the measures died in conference.

Indiana, with a state license system, will urge the 1936 legislature to enact a law permitting townships and counties to vote on liquor sales. It is felt that local option will reclaim much territory for the drys.

Kentucky, which has a license system, in 1935 repealed its prohibition law, restoring a local option system. Drys now are awaiting the opportune time to take advantage of this local option privilege.

Crime Prevention Is Listed as Duty Of Every Teacher

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash.—Prevention of crime which has its beginning during school age should be a direct challenge to every classroom teacher, declared Mrs. Mae P. Williams, Tacoma teacher, in an address on "Let's Study the Whole Child," given before the department of special education at a meeting of the National Education Association at Portland, Ore.

Mrs. Williams is an authority on her subject and a former president of the special teachers' association.

Opposite Pull Felt

"But in cases without number," continued Mrs. Williams, "we find the influence of the home and the neighborhood pulling too strongly in the opposite direction. There is nothing greater in our work as teachers than bringing the pupil into harmony with the principles taught in the schools. A teacher who can mold the characters of her pupils is doing a work whose value is beyond measurement."

In order to meet the opposition pull of the home and the neighborhood, Mrs. Williams urged a better understanding of all children, based upon a more exact knowledge of conditions facing and surrounding them.

"For years we tried to make the child good through the church," she said. "We noted the fact that he was out of step with the church, and we let it go at that. Today, we are probing for casual factors, rather than resting content with the recognition of the symptoms.

Constant Development

"The child, whether at home or at school, is going through development processes constantly. I refer to his intellectual development, which is mental; his educational development, which is academic; his physical development, and his social and emotional development, which is environmental.

"Education is really more than association of books, teacher and children. Our greatest progress will lie in teaching and directing the pupil rather than teaching subject matter so rigidly. Teach him to meet the changing situations that life brings, and to do so with vigor and faith and a good heart."

Smokers Muzzled' To Prevent Forest Fires

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA ANA, Calif.—It's "muzzle" time for smoking in California's national forests.

All roads and trails leading into these areas where fire hazards mount high each summer bear signs warning that there shall be "No Smoking Beyond This Point." Campfires and smoking are permitted only in especially prepared places.

Last year 7483 warning signs were posted within the State, and plans this year contemplate a still greater number. The warning signs have been effective in preventing many fires along roads and trails leading through the rugged mountain areas, fire wardens believe.

The prohibition against smoking in the forest areas holds until Nov. 30.

Landon Takes Definite Stand For Liberalism

By Erwin D. Canham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ON GOVERNOR LANDON'S SPECIAL TRAIN, IN NEW ENGLAND, Sept. 14—Leaving the voters of Maine today balloting in what they have been told—and themselves regard—as the most important election since, maybe, the Civil War, Gov. Alfred M. Landon today was campaigning his way back to Kansas.

In Portland, Maine, on Saturday night, before a friendly cheering crowd, the Republican presidential nominee had improved the electoral chances in Maine and furthered his own national campaign by the strongest speech he has delivered thus far, a stout attack upon the New Deal's business policy which contained powerful implications on the side of old-fashioned liberalism.

Opposed to Monopoly

Once more Governor Landon's address was important not for the "headline phrases" of criticism and condemnation, but for the broad implications behind his qualifying passages. Thus in Portland he declared for laws and law enforcement to break up business monopoly which might shock some of his generous supporters in various business and industrial centers.

In the first minute of his speech, the candidate laid down a passage with a tremendous double meaning. He said: "The relation between government and business affects the very character of our government. It determines the kind of government we have in Washington. It can mean a continuation of free and representative government, or it can mean greater and greater authority for the Chief Executive."

Lists Two Dangers

Which is to say that there are two dangers: The New Deal's attempted authority over business on one hand, and the "Old Deal's" authority of business over government. All who know Governor Landon, know that he meant his declaration to be read in both senses.

The Governor had a schedule of stops halfway across New York state ahead of him today, and many others tomorrow.

The NRA and AAA were the particular objects of Governor Landon's attack, and it is NRA which even President Roosevelt's friends are now calling his greatest mistake. With "fighting language," Governor Landon declared that the NRA "lives on"—in new laws, efforts to get around the Supreme Court, and "above all, it lives on in the spirit of the President who has confessed no error." This is the sort of talk that ardent Republicans have been demanding of their candidate.

Wilbraham Has Peaches Again

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILBRAHAM, Mass., Sept. 14—For the first time in three years Wilbraham peaches are on the market again, following an absence due to the severe winter that destroyed most of the peach trees on the mountain sides. The fruit is of good size and fine quality, but the crop is only one-tenth as large as it was in record years, and much of it is being purchased by automobilists who go directly to the orchards for the fruit, following the custom of previous years.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

474
COMMONWEALTH AVE.
1-2 Room De Luxe Apartments, Fully
AIR CONDITIONED
Unusually large living rooms, wood-burning fireplaces, all-electric kitchens, modern tile bathrooms. Call for appointment.

504
BEACON STREET
Overlooking the Beautiful Charles River Basin Are the Attractive New
1-2-3 ROOM APARTMENTS
Large living and bedrooms, all electric kitchens, with separate dining rooms, luxurious tile baths, large foyers, ample closets, wood-burning fireplaces. Apply on premises, 9:30-1.

Niles Management, Inc.
44 School St., Boston LAFayette 5616

1-2-3 Rooms From $35
Entirely Modernized
With Electrolux Gas Refrigeration and 1 Unit Gas Kitchenettes
Quiet, Refined Tenancy
EMBASSY APTS.
146 Mass. Ave., Boston
Next to Fenway Theatre

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1338 Monroe St. N. W.—Lady will share 5 room, first floor, apartment home; individual privacy; quiet; all conveniences; reasonable. Phone Adams 6118-J.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions.
IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St., New York City. Plaza 3-3318

CORSET stylist, corsets, corselettes, girdles, belts, brassieres made to your measure. Elizabeth D. Hall, 41-30 Main St., Flushing, N. Y., Ind. 3-8293.

COUNTRY BOARD

Make THE HOMESTEAD your HOME and enjoy its freedom and peace. Residence rates. Mabel Hopkinson, Manager, Jeffersonville, N. Y.

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO
15 West 67th St., New York City
Modern, Creative, Ballet, Tap, Social.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

FINE FURNITURE from wealthy estates and interior decorators. New Simmons bedding, studio beds at Great Savings. Contents of homes purchased. Lloyds, 239 East 80th, N.Y.C.

HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED by Sept. 20, a man as boy for inside and outside work with a small family in Swarthmore, Pa.; reply giving references and stating wages desired. MRS. SARGENT WALTER, 403 N. Chester Road, Swarthmore, Pa.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEKEEPER — Christian Scientist preferred; small adult family; call after 7 P. M. Larson, 314 Nassau Blvd., Garden City, L. I., Fel. G. C. 2196-R.

THERE is an opening in a school for young boys for a housemother who is a Christian Scientist as well as a medical trained nurse and has had experience with children. Please write, giving experiences and other qualifications. C-80, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

BROOKLINE, MASS. 44 Green St.—Attractive home, large porches and grounds; quiet homelike atmosphere; loving care. Long. 0626.

MAPLE KNOLL—Permanent home for elderly people; loving care; sunny rooms, please, home cooking; reasonable rates. 104 Highland Ave., Weighrop Mass. Phone OCEan 2033.

HOUSES TO LET

DARIEN, CONN.—Old colonial House, six rooms, modern conveniences; attractive grounds, garage, brook; near station, beach, stores; furnished $70; unfurnished $60. Phone Darien 199, evenings.

MELROSE, MASS.—Single residence, oil heated, 10 miles The Mother Church, restricted section. Inquire 105 Charles St., Boston. LAF. 4306.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

ARKEDIAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON 333 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

A MORE complete service offered, including storage, packing for rail or foreign shipment; local and interstate moving by van. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman 184 Harvard St., Dorchester Center, Boston Mass. Tel. TALBOT 8400

OFFICE FURNITURE

FOR SALE—6 floors of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 33 West 33d, New York City.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

WHY not bring in those Old Rings, Bracelets and Watches—Cash in return. ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston.

PAYING GUESTS

BOWLER'S TEA ROOM—A lovely home, wonderful view, modern conveniences; excellent food, all home cooking; $14 to $16 per week; overnight guests, afternoon tea, bridge parties accommodated; Route No. 114 Goffstown, N. H. MRS. A. G. BOWLER, Hostess.

BROOKLINE, MASS. — Newly decorated house, two connecting rooms, one with alcove; other attractive rooms, refined surroundings, oil heating, excellent home cooking. LON. 8871.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

OLD established firm has opening for men over forty, booking orders for guaranteed New England grown roses, shrubs, fruit trees, etc.; free replacements; liberal commission. Write quick for free sales making outfit. HEATH NURSERIES, Manchester, Conn.

ROOMS AND BOARD

ATTRACTIVE home on Corey Hill, Brookline, Mass. Two double and 2 single rooms; breakfast and dinner; $10 a week for the season; phone for appointment, Asp. 0156.

ROOMS TO LET

ARLINGTON, MASS.—Attractive rooms, board optional; private home near center; Harvard Tercentenary visitors welcome. 22 Gray St. Arlington 3402-W.

BOSTON, 242 Mass. Ave.—Large front room; near The Mother Church; permanent or transients; kitchen privileges. KENmore 4998.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—2 connecting rooms, bedroom, sitting room on bathroom floor; also small room. 88 Harvard Ave. Long. 1731.

NEWTON, MASS.—Large double room with private bath; also room near bath; newly decorated and furnished; 10-cent fare to Boston; excellent location for business people. Newton North 1160-J.

N. Y. C., 671 W. 193rd St. (Apt. 3 K) Attractive, front room, elevator, convenient subways, street car, 3 churches; reasonable. Lo. 7-6933.

N. Y. C., 601 W. 115th, Apt. 31—Front, adjoining bath, suitable one or two; private home. University 4-0595.

SWAMPSCOTT, MASS. — Comfortable furnished rooms; homelike atmosphere; near good restaurants; easy commuting to Boston. MRS. R. B WARDWELL, 235 Humphrey St.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dresden Apartment, 2126 Conn. Ave., Apartment 37—Large, attractive, comfortable furnished room. Call after 5 p. m. North 3593.

RUGS

RUGS bought, sold, exchanged. Largest used rug dealers in N. E. ARMORY CO., 903 Boylston St., Boston. Phone Com. 4065.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR—Long experience, well recommended; strictly sober, reliable, careful driver; city or country. Write Box B-32, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

TORONTO, ONT.—Young man, 23, with business training, desires position. Write Box A-100, The Christian Science Monitor, 1712 Metropolitan Bldg.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEKEEPER-COMPANION, efficient, exp.; driver's license; salary secondary. Write Box H-32, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

LADY with excellent ability desires position as housekeeper for private home or private institution; references can be furnished. Write Box X-49, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, experienced switchboard operator, filing, general office work; varied experience with New York firms; A-1 references. Tel Shepherd 2132, Washington, D. C.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

ALICE E. LAWRENCE
Voice Freedom; Singing, Speaking; Private or Class Instruction. 309 W. 87th St., N. Y. C. Columbus 5-7750

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 54c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS Cards. Up to 100% profit selling superb quality $1 assortment. Gift Wrappings, Everydays, Kiddie Kards, Stationery; personals. Experience unnecessary. Extra Bonuses. Request samples. White's Quaint Shop, 861 Westfield, Mass.

CHRISTMAS Card Triumph! Bigger profits selling finest 21 folder $1 assortment. Latest double foils, parchments, mother-pearls, embossings. Request samples. Doehla, Fitchburg 5-34, Mass.

EXTRA MONEY selling wonderful 21 folder $1 Christmas assortment, 100% profit. De Luxe, Etching, Gift Wrapping, Religious, Humorous, Everyday boxes; Personal Christmas Cards. Bonuses. Samples on approval. Experience unnecessary. Chilton Greetings, 179 Lincoln, Dept. W, Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON—Hand crocheted "First Bootees." They fit the little foot and stay on. Choice of colors, $1.25. MRS. H. FRANKLAND, 807 North 36th Street.

MOVING AND STORAGE

KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSES — Storage and removal of Household Goods. SHIPMENTS to, from Florida, Pacific Coast points, and Europe. 465 West 150th St., New York City.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, The Ilkley, 178 Huntington Ave., opposite The Mother Church—Attractive rooms, all new inner-spring mattresses, running water, elevator, garage. MRS. GIFFORD, COM. 7862.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

NEW FALL STYLES READY—Refined ladies to show nationally known line of Ladies' Dresses, Lingerie, Men's Shirts, etc. Earn up to $25.00 weekly in commissions. Full or spare time. Opportunity for advancement to manager's position. Write fully first letter. Dept. M, Matthews Mfg. Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

Canada

ALBERTA

CALGARY

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call Calgary M. 2866, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily.
Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section

PIGGLY WIGGLY
Phone M 4344 *Estimates Given*
Crossland & Beale, Ltd.
DECORATORS
WALL PAPER and PAINTS
City Hall Corner

Men's Hats, Shirts, Socks and Neckwear
TOM CAMPBELL'S
Smile Hat Shops
CALGARY EDMONTON

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE"
6c per pound
PHONE R 2051
730 2ND AVE., WEST Calgary

Hudson's Bay Company
"The Bay" is the place to come for beautiful furniture, rugs, drapes, fine china . . . all that makes your home the dearest spot on earth. Phone M83.

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

Milk—Cream—Buttermilk
Hail Driver or Phone M-4686
UNION MILK CO., Ltd.
"Union" Is Strength

SHOES
Quality Shoes at a Price—
$3 to $7
Sterling Shoes Ltd.
209 8TH AVENUE, WEST
CAROLYN MILLER JESSIE MILLER

"Always Something New"
Scarfs—Handkerchiefs—Flowers
Miss Miller's Hat Shop
803 1st St. West Phone M-7833

NORTHWESTERN
MUTUAL FIRE ASSOCIATION
Has Returned to Policyholders
$22,000,000 in Dividends
25-30% Saving in Premium Cost
CALGARY OFFICE
88, Union Bank Building M1098

EDMONTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call 27763 where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained
Look for Canada Display Advertising in the News Section

Hudson's Bay Company
INCORPORATED 2nd MAY 1670
We have everything you need to outfit your children for school.
Phone 27141

You can always rely on what you buy at Edmonton's Own Store.
JOHNSTONE WALKER
LIMITED
Real Estate, Insurance, Rentals, Valuations, Estates Managed
Kenwood & Kenwood
10119-100A Street Phone 21583

ALBERTA

EDMONTON
(Continued)

If your hair is not becoming you, you should be coming to us for your next Permanent
HARRY CROSS
Eugene Permanent Wave Stylist
Proprietor Edmonton Beauty Parlors
Phone 24554 10115 102nd St.

NOTICE
Don't forget to visit
"The House of Youth"
Where they meet the style and beat the price.
at DUNCAN'S LADYWEAR LIMITED
10307 Jasper Ave., Edmonton, Can.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

NEW WESTMINSTER

FURS
and Expert Fur Work
The B. A. Mironoff Co.
Cliff Rock (Opposite P. O.)

VANCOUVER

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Telephone Seymour 3828. Hours 9:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M., Daily except Sunday.
Look for Vancouver display advertising in the news section.

R. C. Purdy
Home-Made Chocolates
We send these Famous Chocolates to many countries.
875 GRANVILLE 3843 GRANVILLE
ALSO
DEVON CAFE
Breakfasts—Luches—Dinners
Afternoon Teas
875 GRANVILLE SEY 1960
Opposite Hudson's Bay

GOLF
Correct Fundamental Principles Taught by
HAL RHODES
Golf Professional
Golf clubs supplied to suit individual style.
1155 W. Pender St. Sey. 2533

For preferred insurance protection consult
Representative
HAL. BEVANS
815 Stock Exchange Building
Telephone Trinity 4266
NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL FIRE ASSOCIATION

Join Our
NEW LIBRARY
and Enjoy the Latest Books
MITCHELL-FOLEY Ltd.
22 HASTINGS ST. W. Vancouver B. C.
Opposite Spencer's

GOOD FIR SAWDUST
COAL LESLIE COAL CO., Ltd.
OIL and WOOD
SEY. 6421

Godissart's
Laboratories—Paris—Hollywood
Perfumes
Blended Powder and Rouge
705 Dunsmuir Seymour 3424

WILSON'S
Gloves - Hosiery and Lingerie Shop
575 Granville Street

The Geo. H. Hewitt Co.
MARKING DEVICES
BRASS SIGNS and BRONZE TABLETS
732 HOMER STREET Vancouver, B. C.

The Vancouver Stationers
PRINTING : STATIONERY
We carry a complete stock of office supplies.
549 HOMER STREET
Phone Sey. 8404

E. CHAPMAN Ltd.
Burberry Coats
for
Ladies and Men
Sey 1167 633 GRANVILLE ST

Saba Bros Ltd. Silk Specialists
Silks—Woollens
By the Yard
LINENS - LINGERIE - BLOUSES
HOSIERY - GLOVES
622-628 Granville Street

COAL and WOOD
Fresh Fir Sawdust, All Kinds Wood
Patrick Wood & Coal Co.
FAIR 323 FRASER 158

Marpole Coal Co., Ltd.
COAL
1001 MAIN ST. Seymour 210

CANDY SHOP
Welch's makes all its own sweets and believes them worthy of your patronage
814 Robson Street, Vancouver B. C.

Clarke & Stuart Co.
Printers and Stationers
Custom Forms for NEW TARIFF NOW READY
800 SEYMOUR ST. VANCOUVER, B. C.

VANCOUVER
(Continued)

MAISON HENRI LTD.
Vancouver's Largest and Oldest Beauty Salon
550 Granville Street
Seymour 3631

IMPORTED WOOLLENS
The Exclusive
BABY WEAR SHOP
INFANTS TO 6 YEARS
Mail orders carefully filled.
800 ROBSON STREET SEY. 3579

T. B. LEE LTD.
LADIES' READY-TO-WEAR
Buy Your Fall Coat During Our
JUBILEE SALE
405 Hastings Street West

Tod & Manning
574 GRANVILLE STREET
High-Class Jewellers
and
Diamond Importers
We guarantee satisfaction

Fine footwear from famous makers awaits your selection at
INGLEDEW'S
Men's, Women's, Children's
INGLEDEW'S Limited
623 GRANVILLE STREET

FOR GIFTS of all kinds VISIT
THE PAGODA SHOP
558 GRANVILLE STREET
or
Mrs. Clark's Treasures
2932 GRANVILLE STREET
Direct Importers from 35 Countries
Oriental Goods a Specialty

FURS
NEW YORK FUR Company Limited
Established in Vancouver Over a Quarter of a Century
797 WEST GEORGIA STREET

Granville Bros.
CLEANERS and DYERS
We Also Clean Carpets and Rugs
Third Avenue and Granville
Bayview 45

VICTORIA

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained
Phone: E 9812
Hours: 9 to 5 daily—Saturdays 9 to 1
Look for Victoria display advertising in the news section.

David Spencer
Limited
Victoria, B. C.
IMPORTERS of
BRITISH WOOLEN GOODS
IRISH LINENS
and FINE ENGLISH CHINA

Always fresh fragrant flowers at
Ballantyne Bros. Ltd.
"The Floral & Wreath Shop"
Agents for
Crosland & James Bros. Seeds
Flowers by Wire Anytime, Anywhere
1211 Douglas St. Victoria, B. C.

. . . SHOES *from*
CATHCART'S
WM. CATHCART CO., LTD.
1208 DOUGLAS ST Phone G 8811

Quality Meats
STUART'S MEAT MARKET
WE DELIVER
Phone G7138 1402 Douglas St.

Shop at Victoria's Exclusive
WOOL SHOP
A Large Stock of Imported BRITISH YARNS
Needle Craft Shoppe
713 Yates Street

KINGHAM-GILLESPIE
A Coal is a Service worth Knowing about
George Straith Ltd.
1117 Douglas Street
The English Woolen Sport Shop for Men or Ladies

Quarter Cab Taxi
708 Johnson Street
PHONE E1197

ENGLISH BAKERY
Best of Bread and Cake Fresh Daily
726 Fort Street Empire 9743

DIGGON-HIBBEN LTD.
Printers Stationers Booksellers
Office Furniture
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
1210 GOVERNMENT STREET

BRITISH COLUMBIA

VICTORIA
(Continued)

Batchelor - Kirkhams
Pure Food Stores
We Stock Most Monitor - Advertised Goods

Malleks
Limited
Women's Ready-to-Wear and Furs
1312 DOUGLAS STREET P. 1822

Garden 8166
NEW METHOD LAUNDRIES LIMITED
Launderers Dyers and Dry-Cleaners
VICTORIA, B.C.

The
PLUME SHOP
Finest Yorkshire Tweeds, Angaline (Angora and Lambs' Wool), English and French Sportswear, Frocks and Millinery.
747 Yates Street Empire 5621

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

RED & WHITE STORES
Preference Given to Made-in-Canada Goods. Operated Co-operatively. Sponsored in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office: WINNIPEG, CANADA

Hudson's Bay Company
INCORPORATED 2nd MAY 1670
Get to the Top of Fashion With the
New Cavendish Hats
$4.98
The new high crowns are as exciting as can be . . . and for those who prefer the pill box types . . . little toques . . . and berets there are plenty of smart versions too! Do see them in the
Millinery, Second Floor

You Can Whip Our Cream—But You Can't Beat Our Milk
MILK CREAM BUTTER
201 101
Modern Dairies Ltd.

MRS. C. DILNUTT
in Her Sportswear Shop
Now has a new range of attractive knits and tailored dresses for fall. Knits $12.95 to $35.00. Silk dresses $10.95 to $25.00.
MISS E. M. ISBISTER
is showing very smart millinery for all types. Priced from $1.95 up.
TEL. 92 723 283 SMITH STREET
Adjoining the St. Regis

"Just Real Good Cleaners"
SCOTT'S
LIMITED
Dry Cleaners and Dyers
Just DIAL 80178 FOR SERVICE

For Just That Better
DRY CLEANING and DYEING
Phone 4-2-3-6-1
QUINTON'S
Cleaners • Dyers • Furriers

"By every test the very best"
CITY DAIRY
Limited
MILK CREAM BUTTER
Hail Driver or Phone 87-647

SPEIRS PARNELL BAKING COMPANY LIMITED
BREAD AND CAKE MANUFACTURERS
666-678 ELGIN AVENUE

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained
32 Emerald Street S Baker 3320

Acme Farmers Dairy Ltd.
Milk
Cream—Butter
Ice Cream
GARFIELD 2334

Headquarters for
Radio and Electrical Appliances
Washing Machines, Stoves, Ranges and Refrigerators
Automotive Supplies, Paint and Wall Paper
Sporting Goods
WENTWORTH
RADIO & AUTO SUPPLY CO., Ltd.
Kitchener, Hamilton, St. Catharines

SEE NEXT PAGE

ONTARIO

HAMILTON
(Continued)

Prospect Dairy, Ltd.

For fine quality and flavor, try our pasteurized-in-the-bottle milk. Also fresh butter, cream and buttermilk.

F. A. JONES, Prop.

241 Prospect St. Phone Gar. 5695

LONDON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call Fairmont 218, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily

Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section

AN ALL CANADIAN ORGANIZATION

EVERYONE'S FRIEND

Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS

Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.

QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy

Plants at

LONDON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, WINDSOR KITCHENER, ST. CATHARINES, PETERBOROUGH, BRANTFORD, SARNIA, CHATHAM STRATFORD, GUELPH, WOODSTOCK, ELMIRA, UCKNOW, NORTH BAY, SUDBURY, CAYUGA CARGIL

Cliff Robinson
4 Stores
Quality Meats, Provisions
Main Store 202 Dundas Met. 7111
Is Freshly Decorated and New Front
East—613 Dundas ..... Fair. 970
North—729 Richmond ..... Met. 167
South—77 Wharncliffe ..... Met. 4568
This lovely store also sells Groceries.
We are experts on early phone orders.

Cairncross' the Chemists

As close to you as your phone
PROMPT CITY DELIVERY
SODA WATER FOUNTAIN SERVICE
*216 Dundas Street *St. Joseph Hospital
*80 Hamilton Road *616 Dundas Street
197 Wortley Road

GIFT CANDIES
Most Up to Date and Fancy Parceled
Fine picture developing a real specialty.

DELICIOUS
Canada Bread
OVER 100 VARIETIES
of Cakes and Sweet Goods
DELIVERED FRESH DAILY
E. D. Redfearn, Mgr. Met. 944

Ontario Furniture Ltd.
Homefurnishers
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met. 1173

Jackson
Cleaner and Dyer
of Recognized Ability
LONDON and SARNIA
5 Telephones. 6 Motor Deliveries

Our Noted Chapel
has proven satisfactory for over 40 years
Geo. E. Logan & Sons
371 DUNDAS STREET MET 1968

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS
Try Our Thrifty Service
All flat work finished.
Shirts with This Service, 10c each
487 Richmond St. Met. 5100
ADAM PALMER, Branch Manager

"SUPERTEST"
TRADE MARK
Superior products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD

CUMMING
The Clothier
Special Sale
Made to Your Measure
Men's Suits $19.75
Medium Light and Dark
246 DUNDAS STREET
Also at Galt and Stratford

Middlesex Motors Ltd.
Ford
50 employees. Modern equipment, 5 greasing pits. Repairs to all makes of cars.
447 Talbot St. at Queens Ave. Met. 1840

For Value and Fashion
Shop at
Smallman & Ingram
Limited
"Western Ontario's Big Department Store"

C. R. SUMNER & SONS
Limited
DIAMONDS
WATCHES
JEWELRY
We have three repair artists.
See if our store, stock and assistants don't appeal to you.
392 Richmond St Met. 5819

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
New Summer Shoes Keep Arriving in the Modern Styles at Popular Prices
226 Dundas Street Met. 5235

ONTARIO

OTTAWA

USE
"Ottawa Dairy" LIMITED
MILK—from tested cattle, properly pasteurized.
BUTTER—choice and freshly churned.
ICE CREAM—of quality and flavor.
For Milk and Butter Phone Queen 1188
For Ice Cream Phone Queen 161

DEVLINS
The Great Parent Specialty Store of Western Canada
FURS
Men's Apparel
Women's Apparel
76 SPARKS STREET

Intosh & Walts
The China Hall
245-247 Bank St Near Lisgar.
Phone 4049 Queen

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO. Ltd.
invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
The Ottawa Evening Citizen

There is only one way of removing all soot and dirt, that is by having your furnace cleaned with our Electric Vacuum Machine.
F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
QUEEN 6800 234 BANK STREET
Phone Q. 3600

B G Crabtree Ltd
GROCERS
333 ELGIN STREET OTTAWA
Foreign and Domestic Table Delicacies

TORONTO

3 Chapels in TORONTO
Dependable Funeral Service
McDougall & Brown
Limited
St. Clair and Pinewood MElrose 2423

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto
ALWAYS ASK FOR
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

Ellen Bradley's Grill
7 ADELAIDE EAST
Good Food, Well Cooked, Nicely Served
(WE CATER FOR BANQUETS)

FRANCIS
CLEANERS and DYERS
We Call and Deliver
1557 KINGSTON ROAD HOWARD 3743

Pictures and FRAMING
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
THE RIPPON ART
490 BLOOR STREET W.

Miss Puritan Says:
Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
Call me at KINGSDALE 5171
Puritan Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

RICHARD HONEYFORD
Barrister, Solicitor
Notary Public
631 Confederation Life Building
TORONTO, CAN.
12 RICHMOND STREET, EAST
Phone EI 3836

WEAR FUNERAL SERVICE
Limited
J. A. WEAR, Manager
NEW FUNERAL HOME
2114 Queen St., East, at Wineva Ave.
Phones HO. 8721 and 7805
Lady Attendant

Callow Brothers
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1856
Cor. Adelaide and Victoria Streets
Toronto

Telephone KIngsdale 7114
Jessie Cleary
62 Bloor Street W., Toronto, Ont.

THE CENTRE OF FASHION AUTHORITY IN LADIES' WEAR
EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

MEN'S SHIRTS
are only nine cents each extra, fully finished by our latest methods, when sent in with a regular laundry bundle.
LLOYDBROOK 2161
TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS
It costs no more than just "Any Milk"

Caulfield's
SELECTED GRADE MILK
is satisfying more than 30,000 Toronto users.
PHONE US TO CALL

FELKER BROS.
Dyeing, Cleaning, Pressing
Repairing and Alterations
"SERVICE THAT SATISFIES"
2911 DUNDAS ST. W. Ph. LY. 2167

WINDSOR

Fine GLASSWARE and CHINA
Royal Doulton, Royal Worcester, Wedgwood, and Irish Belleek China, also Royal Brierley and Webbes Crystal.
Many different patterns.

THE C. H. **SMITH** COMPANY LIMITED
Canada's Finest Shoes for Ladies and Gentlemen

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COAL, COKE AND WOOD
Originators of "Poca-Blox," the Ideal Packaged Fuel
We Specialize in Quality, Service
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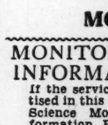

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W. H. McCREERY
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Restaurant—Soda Fountain
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CANADA'S FINEST CLOTHES FOR DISCRIMINATING MEN
British Importations
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THE DRESS SHOPPE
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New Fall Dresses arriving daily
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MONTREAL

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THE CANADIAN OWNED STORES
Meats, Groceries
Fruits, Vegetables
Use the Phone—We Deliver

FUR COATS
Made to Measure and Ready Made
Guaranteed Quality, Inspection Invited
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MANUFACTURING FURRIERS,
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Announcing
UNDINE
AN ENTIRELY NEW PERMANENT WAVING PROCESS
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A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY VALUE—SERVICE
MISS CAIRNS
1251 McGill College Ave., Montreal
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Member Florist Telegram Delivery Association

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8 LAUNDRY SERVICES
Send Your Fine Linens
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We Use Super-Grade Hudson Seal for New Coats
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Moderately Priced
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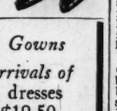

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From $11.75 to $19.50
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THE ROBERT SIMPSON WESTERN LIMITED

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Made to Order
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You can always buy with confidence at the "Bay"

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at
ECONOMICAL PRICES

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Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

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COMFORT, QUIET AND CHARM—Permanent or passing guests; partial board from 2 gns. MISS BANNISTER, 30 Orsett Terrace, Hyde Park, London, W. 2. Tel. Padd. 3359.

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R. W. CASTLE, P. A. S. I., M. R. San:I, Chartered Surveyor, 73, Princes Way, Wimbledon Park, London, S. W. 19.

CORSETIERES

ARTISTE EN CORSETS. To look slim and well dressed wear a corset or belt made to measure by
MME B. FESTA
65 George St., Portman Sq., London, W. 1.
Tel. Welbeck 6439
Agents for Kickernick Undergarments

DRESSMAKING

DRESSMAKING—Bring your materials to "Silvestris"; good cut; personal attention; coats and gowns, 47a Marloes Rd., Kensington, W. 8.

MARGARET GRIEVE—Ladies' own materials used, 116a Holland Rd., London, W. 14. 49 bus passes door. Park 6357.

MARJORIE SHRUBSALL—Exclusiveness and individuality in Day and Evening Gowns; also Coats; moderate charges. 99A, Streatham Hill, S. W. 2. Telephone Tulse Hill 3857.

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BALANCE sheets, reports; prompt, accurate service. J. R. Stibbs, Monument Chambers, 55 King William St., London, E. C. 4. MAN. 3629.

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ELDERLY gentlewoman will pay £1 weekly and do light duties in return comfortable home. Box M-2701—BCM/CSM, London.

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LONDON—Self-contained, unfurnished family flat, 3 large rooms, also kitchen-dining room and bathroom; pleasant, quiet road near Lad-broke Grove Station; buses to all parts; £90 per annum. Owner's telephone Wordsworth 1659 Box W-32, BCM/CSM, London.

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Surveyors, Estate Agents and Valuers
36 Bond St., Ealing, W. 5 Tel. EALing 2127
Rents collected Mortgages arranged

WEST WICKHAM, KENT—Freehold house, charming neighbourhood; 3 bedrooms, 2 reception; detached garage; garden 75 ft. Price £795. Apply: R. W. Castle, Chartered Surveyor, 73, Princes Way, Wimbledon Park, London, S.W.19.

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ANY MAKE of new or reliable used cars supplied, insurance arranged; tyres, motor and electrical accessories REID, STOPFORD & RIDD, 49 Kinnerton St. Wilton Place London S W 1 Tel Sloane 2939

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BOURNEMOUTH—Unique opportunity offered married couple share happy, comfortable home, garden; near golf, tennis, bowls, shops; Christian Scientists preferred. Box W-478, BCM/CSM, London.

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BUSINESS woman, experienced sales organization, management, advertising, staff control, would welcome opportunity. Box W-479, BCM/CSM, London.

LADY bookkeeper seeks post, can take complete charge of books and prepare for audit; experienced correspondence and typing. Jolly, 18 St. Margarets Avenue, Sidcup, Kent.

LADY, 27, desires to travel abroad as private secretary or other capacity. Box W-482—BCM/CSM, London.

MAN with capacity and desire for interesting work seeks employment; any opportunity for intelligent useful service considered; London or near preferred. Box M-8936, BCM/CSM, London.

TRAINED in social work, young lady desires post preferably in club work; references. Apply DAWE, Princess Club Settlement, Jamaica Road, London, S. E. 16.

YOUNG man experienced in salesmanship seeks position; conscientious and adaptable. Salisbury, 57 Northway, Golders Green, London, N.W.11.

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FULL SECRETARIAL AND COMMERCIAL SERVICES. Shorthand, typewriting, duplicating; staff dictation rooms; confidential work for churches, teachers and practitioners understandingly executed. Phone Metropolitan 3180. H. CRAIG-KELLY & CO., 20 Copthall Ave., London, E. C. 2.

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LONDON, W. 11—Well furnished, large bed-sittingroom and kitchen-dining room in lady's flat (owner leaving London), 20 months or longer; share bath (geyser); near churches; £85 p. a. or unfurnished £60 p. a.; domestic help available. Box W-480—BCM/CSM, London

LONDON, S.W.5. At 17 Bramham Gardens (Flaxman 6059) and 4 Courtfield Gardens (Frobisher 4693); comfortable bed-sitting-rooms with breakfast; other meals optional. From 25/- single.

LONDON—26 Palace Court, W 2. Close to Kensington Gardens. Attractive bed-sitting-rooms; central heating from 25/- per week; service, catering optional. Tel. Bayswater 1612.

LONDON—Comfortable divan-rooms with breakfast from 21/-; other meals optional. MISS HOGG, 144, Holland Park Ave., W. 11. Park 9139.

LONDON—Attractively furnished bed-sitting rooms; divans, gas fires, telephone; ladies; from 13/-. 113a, Westbourne Grove, W2 Bayswater 2902.

LONDON—Charming residential rooms; fitted basins; unlimited hot water; from 35/- with breakfast. 88 Redcliffe Gardens, S.W.10.

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BERKELEY SQUARE
Beautifully appointed flatlets in ideal position from 3½ guineas per week, some with private baths; every modern comfort, excellent cuisine and service, meals optional. P.O. phones 113, MOUNT ST., LONDON, S.W.1 Mayfair 3067

LONDON—Exbury House Service Chambers, 41 Belsize Sq., Hampstead. Primrose 2648—Newly opened residential chambers for professional and business people; furnished or unfurnished; constant hot water, gas grills; garden; moderate terms; French, Spanish, German, Russian, spoken.

TEACHERS

LONDON—Teacher of pianoforte, L.R.A.M., A.R.C.M., M.R.S.T. Modern methods. Highest testimonials. Box W-379—BCM/CSM, London.

MISS MARY HARRISON, L. R. A. M., visits and receives pupils for pianoforte. Apply 54 Cleveland Rd., South Woodford, London, E. 18.

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Telephone Langham 1095 (3 lines)
Advisory Agents for all classes of Property London and Provinces
Valuations for Fire Insurance, Probate and Division. Structural and Sanitary Surveys. London and Country
Specialists in the Management of Property and Collection of Rents.

RYAN and RYAN
(The House Bureau) Flaxman 3747
Queens Elm Corner, Church Street, Chelsea
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS
Special attention Rent collection and management

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MERCHANT TAILOR
117 Cheapside, E. C. 2.
(Nearly Opposite Bow Church)
Telephone National 8776
"Thought, Care and Real Tailoring"

"A Bargain in Every Purchase"
is the slogan adopted by
Bradley & Perrins Ltd.
who supply only the best and most reliable goods at moderate prices. General Fancy and Furnishing Drapers. 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367 and 369 Harrow Road, Paddington, London, W. 9.

LANGHOLM LAUNDRY
Point Pleasant, Putney Bridge Rd., S. W. 18.
Dyeing and Cleaning Putney 0549
Regular Deliveries All Over London
Short Notice Orders Promptly Dealt With

THE NOSEGAY
6 dukes lane church st: Kensington W. 8.
hand-embroidered coats & sweaters.
western 0418

Paddington 5929 *Visit*
MARTIN MISHLER'S
MODERN HAIRDRESSING SALOON
for Ladies and Gentlemen
First-class Service Moderate Charges
43 EDGWARE RD. Marble Arch, London

LONDON

LONDON
(Continued)

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FROM
Charles H. Baber, Ltd
302-8 REGENT STREET
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Near Queens Hall

LESLEY, LAY & LESLEY
TAILORS
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BREECHES MAKERS
23, BUCKLERSBURY.
3 door from Mansion House
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Telephones: Clerkenwell 2048
2049
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POSTERS :: LEAFLETS :: TICKETS
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FLORIST and GARDENER
148 Sloane St. London, S.W.1. Sloane 1910
Cut Flowers, Foliage, Mixed bunches. Window Boxes, Garden work of all descriptions. Flowers sent to all boats.
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Gwyn-Moyra "Knights"

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POSTERS - HANDBILLS
CARDS - STATIONERY
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HIGH CLASS GROCERS *and* PROVISION MERCHANTS
Let us phone for your orders daily. Prompt attention.
Motor delivery London and district daily
69 Abingdon Road, Kensington, W. 8.
Western 0921

Efficient Electrical Service
W. H. AGAR
Telephone and Electrical Engineer
Lighting, Power and Telephone Installations
11a, Union Court, Old Broad Street, E. C. 2
'Phone LONdon Wall 2451
Also at Tankerton, Kent.

For Everything
that is practical and inexpensive go to
Timothy Whites
The Reliable Household Stores
27, HIGH STREET, NOTTING HILL GATE, W. 11

E. RICHOUX
58 Baker St., W. 1 Welbeck 3732
Chocolates, Confiserie, Marrons Glaces, Teas and Light Refreshments
Rooms for Hire, Parties, Dances, Whist Drives, Meetings, etc.

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INSURANCE
Tel. Silverthorn 2018-19
Station Approach, Chingford
or by appointment at
1 and 2 Gracechurch St., London, E. C. 3

FULLER'S DOMESTIC LAUNDRY
York Road, Wimbledon, Surrey
"WE SERVE TO DESERVE"
HIGH-CLASS FAMILY LAUNDERING
Ladies' Lace and Silk Lingerie a Speciality. Art and Household Dyeing and Cleaning. Court Dress, Masonic Regalia, Military and Naval Uniforms, Fancy Dress, etc.
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23 WELLESLEY COURT
STRAWBERRY HILL
TEL: POPESGROVE 2942 · MIDDX

MEG SCOTT
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Court Hairdresser Telephone
Beauty Salon Mayfair 4837

INSURANCE
All Types Effected House, Motors, Life, Personal Service
G. H. OVERALL
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Phone Streatham 6883

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BUILDER ● DECORATOR ● CONTRACTOR
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● CABINET MAKING ●
ANTIQUE FURNITURE RESTORED

Fragrant and Refreshing
A new day—foundation cream
MISS CHATWYN
50 Seymour St., W. 1 Padd. 7592

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Established 1864
TEL. SHEPHERDS BUSH 2520
Speciality: Silks and Flannels, and Finished Ironing.

When you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement, please mention the Monitor.

LONDON

LONDON
(Continued)

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Shoes for Men and Women
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Sloane 2171

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of every description in the West End.
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11 PALL MALL, S. W. 1
PHONE WHITEHALL 7978

Day & Evening Gowns - Blouses
Evelyn Malcolm
51 South Molton Street, W.1.
Telephone Mayfair 3984

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Gowns and Sportswear
Dressmaking to Individual Taste
Large Sizes a Speciality
Jad Joan E. Daniels
Regent House (Opposite Arcadia)
REGENT PARK RD.
Church End, Finchley, N. 3.
Tel. Finchley 3989

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A thoroughly practical and comfortable Settee Bed attractive in appearance and easily converted. Can be made in any wood.
Solid fumed Oak 2 ft. 3 in. x 6 ft. 2 in. complete with woolen flock squab in Cretonne, 2 cretonne pillows, canvas platform and valance. Iron frame with spring mattress.

BOWEN & MALLON
183-187 Finchley Road, N. W. 3.

LONDON N. W.—Hendon

COLINDALE LAUNDRY
Bell Lane, Hendon, N. W. 4
The Most Modern and Reliable Laundry
Satisfaction ensured for all classes of service.
Tel. HENDON 1059

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SHOES!
for every occasion
J. WARREN & SON
151, Station Road, Chingford
Noted for repairs. 'Phone Silverthorn 1428

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R.W. & I. PUDDICOMBE
New Furs for Old!
Have your Furs cleaned and repaired for the coming season.
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For All Decorations, Plumbing and every kind of House Repairs,
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Now in Larger Premises
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Furniture and Removals and Storing
A Complete Service
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Phone Streatham 7620-1-2 and at Beckenham 1078 and Norbury Pollards 2364

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86 Church Road, Barnes, S. W. 13
For Poultry and Provisions
Cooked Meats a Specialty
Best Devon New Laid Eggs
York Hams and Wiltshire Bacon

For Distinctive Laundering *you should try*
THE WEST END HYGIENIC LAUNDRY
Castelnau, Barnes, S. W. 13
Tel. Riverside 2831

QUALITY *CARE*
hey presto
Same Day Cleaners
49a Church Road, Barnes, S.W.13.
Tel.: Riverside 1800
and at East Sheen Parade, S.W.14.
Tel.: Prospect 1800

Good Gardening
First Class Skill for Making
First Class Plants for Adorning
offered by
DIXON'S NURSERIES
69, Melrose Road, Southfields, S. W. 18, and at Putney
Putney 3381 Established 1880

LONDON

LONDON, S. W. Putney District and Barnes
(Continued)

OPTICIANS
J. W. **TIMMIS**
142 High Street, Putney, S. W. 15
(Opposite Post Office)
Telephone PUTNEY 1410

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and POST OFFICE
59 and 59a High St., Fulham, S. W. 6
High Class Groceries and Provisions
Choice Fruit and Vegetables
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Permanent Waving from £1
Two Systems

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LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIRDRESSING
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Lovely Soft Permanent Waves
By experts with famous Eugene Method
From 21/-
J. FOSTER
Hair Specialist
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Phone Tulse Hill 4674
Est. 1905

CRABB & SON Ltd.
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for
DECORATIONS, etc.

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Ladies' and Children's Outfitters
Agent for Chilprufe.

Ireland

BELFAST

SPACKMAN
Boys' and Men's Clothier
Hand-Tailored Suits to Order at Reasonable Prices
Agent for Sweet-Orr and Workwear Ltd. Overalls and Trousers.
Established 85 Years
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New Autumn Millinery
You will always find a charming variety of model copy hats at either of our shops. New styles arrive almost daily, and the variety is so great that you will experience no difficulty in getting suited.
Special Values at 4/11, 6/11 and 8/11.
JOHNSTON & CO.
75 and 87 ROYAL AVENUE

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ANTIQUES
For old Irish Silver, old Sheffield Plate, Chippendale and Sheraton Furniture, Paintings, China, old Irish Glass and Works of Art collected direct from distinguished Irish families
Visit the Galleries of
LOUIS WINE
31-32 GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN
Every article guaranteed genuine as to period.
ESTABLISHED 1880

Opticians
DIXON HEMPENSTALL
12, SUFFOLK ST.

R. A. Seaman
32 WICKLOW ST. TELEPHONE NO. 21443
Blouses, Gowns, Suits, Sportswear, Hosiery and Underclothing
High-Class Dressmaking and Ladies' Tailoring

GRANDY
St. Stephen's Green, Dublin
Gentlemen's Outfitters
Lowest Cash Prices

HELY'S
DAME STREET
Stationery, Printing, Fount Pens, Sports Goods, High Class Fishing Tackle, Dog Requisites.
GOOD SERVICE

Established.....1776
STRAHAN DUBLIN
For Furniture, Carpets, Linoleum, Bedsteads, Bedding, Removals and Storage.
R. STRAHAN & CO., Ltd.
T. GILLESPIE D. S. GILLESPIE
135 STEPHEN'S GREEN

Switzers
Household Goods
"Royal Doulton" Ware, "Pyrex" Glass Ovenware, Cutlery, Aluminium and Enamelled Ware, Carpet Sweepers, Wringers, etc.
SWITZER & CO., Ltd. Grafton St., Dublin

Quality
Groceries, Provisions and Fruit
F. SEWELL
12 Duke Street, Dublin
Agent for Garrowgarry Cheese
WE STOCK DAINTY SELF-RAISING FLOUR

WHERE man's method fails and can reach no higher, there God's method begins.—RUYSBROECK.

Daily Features

NO MAN hath believed perfectly until he wish for his brother that which he wisheth for himself.—MOHAMMED.

Nature Notes

Marsh Marigold, sometimes called "Cowslip," Golden Yellow. Blooms from April to May.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

THE week starts off with an easy cryptogram—a quotation by Art Sisson. The sentiment contained therein might well apply to all amateur cryptographers.

ABCD EDBEFD HGID JE KLDGM NDAGHOA PLDO KLDQ LRID RFCBAK MDRSLDN KLD HBRF; BKLDMA EJAL BIDM KB R IGS-KBMQ TQ DUDMKGOH, RK KLD FRAK CBCDOK, CBMD IGH-BMBJA DVVBMKA KLRO TD-VBMD.

Note the single letter "R" which may stand for either A, I, or O. Note also the 3-letter word "KLD," and the various other words containing the same sequence of letters, which should suggest at once "THE." With these hints, it should not take long to solve this simple cryptogram.

2. Letter Changing

A CLEAN-UP on solutions to the change from HATE to LOVE shows answers from St. Joseph, Mich.; Norwalk, Conn.; Fargo, N. D.; Los Angeles and San Clemente, Calif.; Villa Park, Ill., New York city and London, Eng. And for today a Willoughby (Ohio) reader suggests changing FIND to KEEP in 11 moves. Change only one letter at a time, and form an acceptable word each time. How many can do it in fewer moves?

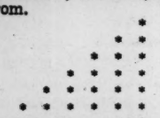
3. Don't Get Caught!

AN OTTAWA, Ont., reader shares this tricky little problem. Many are caught by it when it is sprung for the first time.

Two seconds are needed for a clock to strike twice;
How many seconds will it need to strike thrice?

4. Half-Word Square

WORDS are to be filled in which read the same across as down. Definitions: 1, Fifth letter of the Greek alphabet. 2, Steamship. 3, Nonmilitary organization for the preservation of natural resources. 4, A girl's name. 5, Waste. 6, To break away from.



5. Phonetic Rebus

AN 8-letter word is represented below in phonetic rebus form. The lines below offer a clue:

END

This may be best, it may be worst,
But try with might and main;
And if you don't succeed at first,
Try, try again.

(Answers Among Advertisements)

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Advertising Pays

AN ENERGETIC high-school graduate has built for himself a business of washing cars. His method of advertising gets results.

Armed with the necessary equipment, he spends some time in the downtown section washing windshields while the car owners are away. When the owner returns he finds a clean windshield and a little card tucked in the corner which reads: "Your windshield was washed by E. C——, and he will be glad to wash your car for fifty cents. Just call 247W."

Brevities

Milwaukee Journal: There are disquieting signs that the great American souvenir hunter is weakening. A count of the Queen Mary after two trips shows the full number of propellers.

Humorist: An explosion occurred in a milliner's shop last week, and hats were scattered all over the place. In fact, it looked just as though a customer had been in.

Charlotte Observer: The question now is whether lavish federal spending has primed the pump or flooded the carburetor.

Sunbonnet Smile

Monitor Camera Club From Mrs. Lucy R. Pleasant, Shreveport, La.

It Fits Nicely, Thank You!

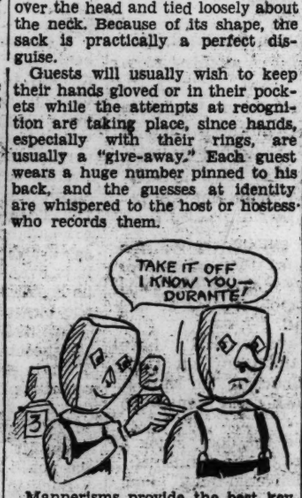
Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Paper Sack Party

WHEN the cool fall days come, a great deal of fun can be had if you'll invite your friends to an "Overall, old shoe, and paper sack" party. The costuming uses of overalls and old shoes are evident. The paper sack (endowed with cut out features on one side and ventilating slits on the opposite side) is slipped over the head and tied loosely about the neck. Because of its shape, the sack is practically a perfect disguise.

Guests will usually wish to keep their hands gloved or in their pockets while the attempts at recognition are taking place, since hands, especially with their rings, are usually a "give-away." Each guest wears a huge number pinned to his back, and the guesses at identity are whispered to the host or hostess who records them.



Mannerisms provide the best key to identity, unless it be the occasional uncontrolled laugh or exclamation. Prizes may be given either for the greatest number of recognitions or to the guest least easily recognized.

The informal attire permits of a number of merry games, indoors and out, which culminate in an outdoor feast where each guest roasts his or her own frankfurt, steak, or ear of corn over an open fire. Watermelon is a favorite at this type of party, since it may be indulged in minus the fear of spoiling dainty or hard-to-clean clothing.—Mrs. D. C. K., Houston, Mo.

In Lighter Vein

Summed Up

The president of one of New York's colleges was delivering his baccalaureate. In the audience were an elderly man and woman, obviously foreigners, and having heavy going as they listened to prexy address the class of which their son, Giuseppe, was a member.

"What he say?" finally demanded the mother, her brow knitted.

"Who?" asked the father sleepily.

"The beega fella in black robes; what he say?" asked the mother.

"He say school is out," replied the father, simply.—*New York Sun.*

In a Hurry

"Gimme a haircut," ordered the customer. "And make it snappy."

"Certainly," replied the barber. "Just sit right down here."

"Never mind," said the man. "I'll stand."

"Come, come," smiled the barber. "Why don't you sit down?"

"I'm sorry," explained the other. "But I'm in a hurry!"—*New York American.*

Punctuation in a Nutshell

Returning from school one afternoon, Bessie informed her mother that she had learned how to "punc-shate."

"That is fine, dear," said the mother, "and how is it done?"

"Well, when you write 'Hark,' you put a hatpin after it, and when you ask a question you put a buttonhook after it."

Not the Blue Ones

Mother sent for navy beans. When father returned he handed the beans to little Mary. The child ran to her mother, opening the sack: "Oh, mother, these are not navy beans! They're white."

Preliminary Wear

Pat: "Oi dislikes new boots."

Salesman: "Why is that?"

Pat: "'Cause Oi niver can git me fate into thim till Oi've worn 'em a week or so."

Sad Cases

"Don't you find being relief investigator a heart-rending task?

"Yes, it is hard to find so many with only money enough to buy five gallons of gas at a time."

Current Events Quiz

A Test to Enable Readers to Review the News

Detailed Answers Appear Elsewhere on the Page

1. Through what incident has a Prince of the German house Lippe-Biesterfeld come into world-wide prominence?
2. Is there a trend toward independent voting in the coming presidential election?
3. Who was the first woman to fly alone westward across the Atlantic?
4. How does Governor Landon stand on labor's right to organize?
5. What do Germany's National Socialists describe as their "World Enemy No. 1"?
6. Who won the U. S. amateur tennis singles titles?
7. What South American country celebrated the 114th anniversary of its declaration of independence on Sept. 7?
8. What minimum income can American industry pay to its unskilled labor, according to John L. Lewis?
9. How many persons attended the San Diego fair during its two years of operation?
10. Is employment on the increase in England?
11. How has coal been treated to make it dustless?
12. What per cent of the nation's crop prospects were burned up during August?
13. Has a practical "sun motor" ever been developed?
14. Are French war veterans behind the government's neutrality policy in regard to Spain?
15. What famous actress has disposed of her belongings so that she can start a new career of living to make other people happy?
16. What has prompted the United States Government's decision to withdraw four warships from the Spanish coast?
17. Was Governor Talmadge, New Deal opponent, successful in his campaign for a Senate seat?
18. How soon will the Boulder Dam project start sending power to Southern California, 300 miles away?
19. Was Governor Landon's speaking trip to Maine well-timed?
20. What is the claim of two Los Angeles radio stations regarding the radiocasting of President Roosevelt's fireside chats?

(What Is Your Score?)

Sunbonnet Sue

DON Hero
"Dear World," she writes, "I'm bringing you A gift you'll long remember- Blue skies, blue waters, garden flowers, [Signed] Yearly Yours, September." L.M.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

High Glee

Monitor Camera Club From Mabel Langille, Brookline, Mass.

Dad Says the Crops Are Good

Daily Anecdote

The Winning Song

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

AT THE height of her fame, Jenny Lind received huge fees for her singing. Measured even by our present-day standards, the sum she received for each of her songs was truly astounding. Yet her most profitable song was probably sung when she was but a little girl.

Jenny, who was then known as Johanna, was living with an elderly woman, who locked the child in her home while she went about the city doing odd jobs. Sometimes Johanna would cry over her companionless existence, but not for long. She would dry her tears and sing as she went about her childish duties.

One day a lady of noble birth passed the humble cottage and heard the clear, sweet voice of the child. Its beauty so amazed her that she resolved to seek out the little singer and learn something about her life. This she did, and a great deal more! She sent the child away to school and arranged for the cultivation of her voice.

Thus began the career of Jenny Lind, a woman of noble impulses nobly obeyed.

What They Say

Success

"Only by acting as if it were impossible to fail can we discover the farthest reaches of what our best may offer. And success, for any sane adult, is exactly equivalent to doing his best."—*Dorothea Brande.*

Liberty

"Individual liberty cannot long exist, except among multitudes of individuals who choose it and are willing to pay for it."—*Rose Wilder Lane.*

The Fall

"The hardest tumble a man can take is to fall over his own bluff."—*Ambrose Bierce.*

Motoraids

Contributions to this feature are invited from readers who have made interesting discoveries relating to the simplification and safety of automobile operation. One dollar will be paid for each "Motoraid" accepted.

Keeping Points Dry

MANY cars get stalled in stormy weather, and in the mountains where the night dew is heavy, because of the points becoming wet. I used to have that trouble with my car until the following method for preventing the difficulty occurred to me:

I cut a piece of rubber, about six inches square, from an old inner tube. This I wrapped round the section of the distributor where the points are, and held it in place with a wire. Since attaching this simple device, I have taken my car through the stormiest days, even parked it for hours in the pouring rain, without being stalled on account of wet points. I heartily recommend the idea to other drivers.—Samuel R., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

—San Francisco Chronicle

The Call of the Open Road

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Honesty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Kansas City, Mo.

A DRAMA of honesty set aboard a streetcar, with a happy ending, and the heroine remaining unknown, was enacted when a middle-aged woman appeared in the vestibule of the car. "There's everything in the world in this pocketbook, money included," she said, handed the operator a black pocketbook and alighted.

He was busy punching transfers, making change, and watching traffic, so he did not investigate the contents of the purse. He set it on a wooden tray before him.

Shortly before this scene, another woman had transferred from this car to another. Her hands fell to her lap. Her pocketbook was gone! Frantic, she asked the motorman to stop. At a drug store she called the street railways dispatcher.

As the operator's car neared the dispatcher's booth, ten minutes later, the dispatcher signaled him to stop. Boarding the car, the dispatcher picked up the pocketbook from the tray.

"Do you know how much is in this pocketbook?" he asked. "Just $1700 in government certificates and $15 in cash."

The operator grinned. The certificates had had a safe ride, he commented.

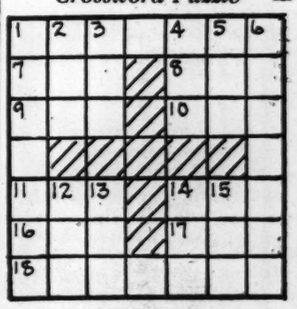
The property was returned to its owner, who said that the certificates were held in trust for a minor and were to be deposited in a safe deposit box. The identity of the finder remained unknown, as she did not claim a reward.

Current Events Quiz

Answers

1. The announcement of Princess Juliana's (The Netherlands) proposed marriage to him.
2. A recent analysis shows that the trend away from party affiliations has been increased considerably.
3. Mrs. Beryl C. Markham, English housewife-aviator.
4. He advocates it.
5. Bolshevism.
6. Perry of England and Miss Marble of California.
7. Brazil.
8. $2500 annually.
9. 7,000,000.
10. Yes; British employment is at its highest point in six years.
11. Waxing coal with a by-product of oil refining has been found to eliminate coal dust, according to reports read at the meeting of American Chemical Society at Pittsburgh.
12. Two per cent.
13. Yes; delegates to the World Power conference in Washington witnessed the first practical "sun motor" designed to convert solar rays into cheap energy.
14. Yes; 4,000,000 have pledged their support to the neutrality policy.
15. Elsie Janis.
16. A determination not to expose naval craft to further danger, and the possibility of grave international consequences.
17. No; Senator Russell Jr. won a 2-to-1 victory over Governor Talmadge in Georgia.
18. Within a month.
19. Yes; inasmuch as it was made two days before the Maine state election.
20. The radio stations claim these talks are political and therefore should be paid for.

Crossword Puzzle



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Chief
7—Constellation
8—Be indebted to
9—To steep
10—Affirmation
11—Cut grass
14—A number
16—Age
17—Electrified particle
18—Diminishes

Down

1—Burnt sugar
2—Land-measure
3—Strike gently
4—Plaything
5—Fear
6—Hurts
12—Metal
13—Existed
14—Bind
15—Was victorious

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

Truth

TRUTH, which doth judge itself, teacheth that the inquiry of truth, which is the love-making or wooing of it; the knowledge of truth, which is the presence of it; and the belief of truth, which is the enjoying of it; is the sovereign good of human nature.—*Bacon*

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Marmaduke Chooses a Career*

By LE PELLEY

GO ON, MARMADUKE— TELL US WHAT YOU ARE GOING TO BE WHEN YOU GROW UP !!
WELL.... YOU KNOW THAT TEACHER WANTED US TO AIM AT THE TOP
YES
WELL, I BELIEVE IN STARTING EARLY IN LIFE FOR MY JOB !
AND RIGHT DOWN THERE YOU WILL SEE MY HEADQUARTERS....
MARMADUKE FOR PRESIDENT (AS SOON AS HE IS OLD ENOUGH)
CAMPAIGN HEADQUARTERS

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Their Timepiece*

By CARMACK

This afternoon ol' Spike came along and said- "Come on- it's time for school to let out"-
"Oh, you're too early," Tiddly-winks and I told him, but he insisted he was right and on he went—
But Tw. and I took it easy until the postman came along- That's our sign for knowing it's time for school to be dismissed—
And off we went-
And sure enough, we got there just as the children were marching out-

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

For a Free System

IF GOVERNOR LANDON'S radio presence continues to improve as it has in the last two months, he will be a most effective speaker before November. His Portland speech was fighting, forceful campaigning. If it was not at the same time a wholly impartial analysis of issues, the Governor will probably be forgiven by all who recognize that an American political campaign is still an emotional more than an intellectual battle. The same necessity to arouse his hearers is affecting Governor Landon that has influenced Mr. Roosevelt in his more fiery moments.

For the non-partisan observer who wishes to judge American political and economic problems as independently and coolly as possible, the Republican candidate's stand for a free economy is very attractive. As this newspaper has repeatedly said, the matching of monopolies is no cure for monopoly. Governor Landon manifestly spoke his own feeling, more progressive and more awake to economic injustice than any Republican candidate since Theodore Roosevelt, when he said, "Government must protect the average man against aggressive exploitation by the strong." And again he recognized, as few who merely appeal for "the maintenance of the American system" recognize, that "a free enterprise system tends to become a tangle of vested interest and rigid prices."

Yet the choice is not between no regulation and complete regimentation. No major party in America today favors either extreme. The choice is one of methods and degrees. The question is whether strict enforcement of present federal regulations on business is sufficient. Mr. Landon has indicated that he might even go somewhat further; he charges that Mr. Roosevelt still dreams of regulation along the lines of NRA.

We believe the detailed supervision of business under NRA was a mistake, but the greatest crime of that legislation was that it fostered monopoly instead of curbing it. And the problems of child labor, of sweatshops, of unfair trade practices which it was meant to solve have not been removed by the Supreme Court's rejection of the codes. As we have said before, the question is not only the preservation of the American system; it is the preservation of the American system without these and other flaws which would destroy much that the people prize in that system and make many willing to experiment.

Neither candidate or party is very specific about what it will do in a positive way to obtain a free system. Voters must judge more by each candidate's attitude as conditioned by the temper of Congress and the country. On that basis revival of NRA is most unlikely. There is also the question of how much support each candidate is likely to muster in his own party for control of monopoly.

Party records enter in. The Republican plank this year on monopoly is a verbatim extract from the Democratic plank of 1912. The Roosevelt record on monopoly is chiefly one of antagonizing business, setting up counter governmental monopolies, and seeking to balance farm and labor production curbs against industrial monopoly. The Republican record is generally one of far greater tolerance for monopolistic business. Now from the sharpness of Governor Landon's tone we judge that he meant to warn many a large contributor to the Republican campaign fund that there will be a new deal in that respect if he has his way. We wish he had been equally sharp about an excessive tariff—wet nurse of monopoly.

On this issue the voter must determine whether the Republicans will adequately root out monopoly while preserving free political institutions, or whether the Democrats will conserve the American system while curbing monopoly.

Gilbert, Sullivan, Lytton

SIR HENRY LYTTON'S long and happy tenure of the chief roles in the works of Gilbert and Sullivan saw no diminution in the popularity of those celebrated light operas. His following was both enormous and enthusiastic, in London, the provinces and America, and suggests that Gilbert's share in the success of such enduringly popular pieces as "The Mikado," "Patience" and "The Gondoliers" was even greater than is sometimes supposed.

Both Sullivan and Gilbert did a considerable quantity of work apart from each other. Gilbert wrote a number of plays that prospered exceedingly in their time, but which are now forgotten. Sullivan wrote several operas, both light and serious, such as "Ivanhoe," with which Gilbert had nothing to do. The cheerful, varied, readily attractive rhythms of the music of the Savoy operas, coupled with the fact that Sullivan without Gilbert was much more permanently successful than Gilbert without Sullivan, led most people to suppose that it was the musician who was mainly responsible for the perennial attractiveness of what is without any doubt the most popular series of light entertainments that Britain has ever known.

In late years, however, it cannot be denied that Lytton was the most uproariously received, and the most affectionately remembered player in the D'Oyley Carte company, and undoubtedly it was Gilbert rather than Sullivan who offered him his chief opportunities. Lytton was no singer, but a humorist of engaging oddities singularly well suited to raising to their highest pitch of effectiveness the ever-sparkling wit and jests of Gilbert.

Conservative Conservation

A PRESS release from the third world power conference in Washington uses a good expression when, in summing up a statement as to possible depletion of natural resources in the United States, it says, "There is no cause for hysteria, but there is need for an intelligent program of conservation."

The most effective and well-planned conservation is not accomplished by an excited appeal to fear. There may be fields or local areas in which the situation is grave; such as the decimation of North American wildfowl or the encroachment of the desert upon western grasslands. But even these call for studied rather than impulsive remedies.

And in the even broader fields of natural fuels with which the power conference was concerned the need is more for judgment than for haste in applying conservation measures. So plentiful is the supply of coal in the United States, both below and above ground, that it requires considerable prescience to imagine a scarcity of it. The oil situation, though more critical, is described by the bureau of mines as not warranting undue emotion, in view of the progress of current proration efforts.

Yet in any of these resources an irreplaceable waste is and should be abhorrent. In short, a kindly Providence has put at man's disposal all that is needed—with intelligent use—for the continual sustenance of the race, but that same Providence requires that its bounties shall be used economically and without selfish exploitation, since careful use is the truest appreciation.

Funny Monday

THE Parents said they had thought of a new name for "blue Monday." It was "Funnies Monday."

"Why?" asked the Close Friends curiously.

The Parents were delighted to tell, because they were full of suppressed emotions about it.

The tallest August Member of the Household began, but the Smaller August Member interrupted eagerly:

"It's because on Monday Junior does all the dreadful things he reads in the funny papers on Sunday. He races up and down, striking attitudes and declaiming in an awful voice. . . ."

"He carefully bangs every door he goes through," went on the other member, "because there is some little boy in the funnies who is always shutting doors in others' faces. He interrupts conversations; he looks off into space with a rapt, unseeing gaze and doesn't hear when he is spoken to. Then when he does come to, he shouts, 'I'll get ye yet, McGinty,' or 'Wait a minute, McGillicuddy, and I'll knock him out. . . .'"

"And," the smaller member took up the tale again in a horrified voice, "when he is alone in the garden, I hear him talking to himself in his 'pretend games,' and he is always hitting something, fighting somebody, or breaking jail. Sunday education for children," the smaller member finished, grimly. "Comic strip sports for Monday."

The Parents sighed deeply, crossed their arms with troubled gestures and waited for the friends to speak.

"Why," asked the latter triumphantly, "don't you just not take the Funnies?"

"Ha!" laughed the Parents hollowly. They had known this would come and were prepared for it. "Then Junior borrows the funny sheets on Monday from the boys up the street. You see," they continued, "when you have children, you soon learn that it is better to let them do the things at home that they are going to do anyway. Then you may allay the worst of it. You may be able to turn their attention to the few worthwhile and truly humorous strips. Then, again, you may not."

"Why," the Parents propounded, "must such unwholesome trash for children be tolerated by so many intelligent people? Why can't comics be just comic or mildly adventurous, or even actively moral? Of all the children of the world, perhaps American children have the grandest opportunities—and the worst influences to overcome—and not the least of those latter are the gangster movies and the comics. . . . If you could see Junior going through a "Funnies Monday," you would understand. . . ."

Ambushing the Witness

Book News of the Day

ANOTHER has been added to the considerable number of what may be described as semiprofessional or academic essays dealing, or attempting to deal, with the problems of the legal practitioner and his actual or prospective clients. The book at hand, YOU MAY CROSS-EXAMINE, by Lewis Herman and Mayer Goldberg (New York: Macmillan. $2.00), is a fitting sequel, though not so announced, to an earlier volume, "Take the Witness," by the daughter of Earl Rogers, who gained notoriety, if not fame, as a successful defender of clients charged with major crimes.

It is interesting to seek out the motive which prompts the writing of such books as these. They are of no value to the lawyer in the preparation and presentation of a case. To the inquisitive layman, or to the fledgling who aspires to a place at the bar, they may serve to feed a morbid curiosity or still further, fire ambition. They are of no technical value to the advocate or the serious student.

The authors of this particular book have industriously sought out and dramatized a number of reported cases in which the skill of cross-examiners is picturesquely displayed. But they have searched in vain, apparently, for any rule or formula which would equip or prepare the reader to do successful battle with an adversary not similarly coached or equipped.

There are, of course, in legal practice as in football and baseball, certain rules which must be learned and observed. But the advocate at the bar, dealing with a stubborn or untruthful witness, must, like the player in the field, be alert enough and keen enough to overcome, by force or by strategy, the barriers and hazards met in the conflict of skill or wit.

Apparently the compilers came, quite early in their task, to somewhat the same conclusion -- that here reached. They admit that there are no set and inflexible rules upon which the conduct of litigated cases may be based. The essentials for any effective cross-examination, they tell us, vary with the lawyer, the court and jury, the witness, the type of testimony, and the circumstances surrounding the case being tried. With this view, any studious reader is bound to agree.

F. L. P.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Military Training in France

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In reply to the letter headed "Toy Guns," from Mr. Charles J. Koehler, I should be most interested if he would amplify his rather loose statement that millions of children are receiving military training in "such countries as Russia, Italy, France and Germany."

I have lived for nearly twenty years in France and her North African Colonies. I read about four French newspapers a week, two on the Left and two on the Right, and I can say that I have never seen or heard of any organization whatever for the military training of children.

It is one of the most tragic elements in the present international situation that so many of the citizens of the United States utterly misunderstand the French outlook and mentality, and persist in regarding them as a military-mad nation. France is surrounded by giants armed to the teeth, and her own arming, and her rushing about in the making of various defensive alliances, comes from her deadly fear of her neighbors. She is like a frightened woman—not an armed man, and her people long with a great longing to sit down peaceably inside their own borders and let their neighbors go their own ways.

If Mr. Koehler had in mind the movement known as the Jeunesse Patriotes, this is a patriotic movement of an internal political nature, and consists of young men and women, together with older ones, who get rid of a lot of spare indignation in speechmaking, but have no kind of military training in their organization. And they are not children.

Paris, France. (MRS.) M. PULL

Still Sounds

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It is doubtless true that, as averred by your contributor, A. J. S., on the Home Forum Page, sound and movement make poems live in our hearts; yet may it not be said to be equally true that in many poetical gems these physical features are by no means prominent? The "shrill hush of solitude" in George Meredith's "Night of Frost in May" is a notable example, as is also his exquisite fragment, "Song in the Songless":

They have no song, the sedges dry,
And still they sing.
It is within my breast they sing,
As I pass by.
Within my breast they touch a string,
They wake a sigh.
There is but sound of sedges dry;
In me they sing.

Or, again, those haunting lines of Wordsworth:

The silence that is in the starry sky,
The sleep that is among the lonely hills.

Here is neither movement nor sound as commonly understood, but rather stillness and silence, in which one feels the soft and gentle spiritual touch of the Infinite which is never forgotten, and by which the poem lives. Instances of muted sound abound in the works of these two great Victorians.

Melbourne, Australia. ASPREY J. COLLIE

No Nontaxpayers

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Many New Deal advocates and a few Independent and Republican newspapers have criticized Governor Landon for implying in his Buffalo speech that hidden taxes have increased during the Roosevelt administration. This criticism may or may not be justified.

However, the real point of the speech, at least, as it seemed to one radio listener, was that the New Deal has tried to make it appear that the rich are paying for the New Deal spending, when, in reality, the poor and small wage earners, through hidden taxes, are paying as much, if not more, in proportion to their incomes than are the rich.

So let us have more "hidden tax" speeches. There is no such thing as a nontaxpayer in America, and the sooner we are awakened to that fact the sooner will we begin to demand more honesty, wisdom and economy in our federal, state and city officials. C. R. P.

Waban, Mass.

Something to Look Forward To

Trip Into Town

IT WAS suggested, with slight smiles whose meaning I learned later, that if I really must go into town, Jehu would take me when he went for the mail.

Jehu's name is really Jefferson, and it does not suit him.

He has carrot-y hair, a slight, impersonal grin, and the architecture of an all-American halfback. Nothing surprises him. Nothing annoys him. He is a one-man turbine for taking care of everything.

At 11:45 he arrived. Coming down the hill like a cyclone, around the curve on two wheels, he snatched the car to a stop, flinging open the door for me, with the high-powered air of the last relay runner carrying the flame to the Olympic stadium.

The car was old and battle scarred, but it was clear it had the heart of a lion. It turned out that Jehu has the heart of a lion, too.

Not knowing the etiquette of the mail coach, I said, brightly, "It's a lovely day, isn't it?"

"Yaw," said Jehu, a reasonable man, clashing the gears and taking off down wind like a bird. A pig stared reproachfully at us over a hillock. I clutched the sill.

Jehu gazed about, twirling the wheel by instinct at the feel of terrain.

* * *

"Will there be good crops this year?" I asked him. I recall Mr. Thomas Beer's selection from a private volume of years ago, in which there occurs the observation that "entering an environment in which his success may depend on the courtesy he receives from the inhabitants, the intelligent man adapts himself modestly to it." It seemed that since my existence would depend on Jehu for awhile, I should inquire diplomatically about some interest in his realm.

"Maybe," he said. No need in being reckless. A thin powder of haymow dust lay across the bridge of his nose, and his faded blue shirt and corduroy coat showed contact with rugged life.

We reached the four-mile stretch of what the natives call washboard road. A light covering of fine gravel had been laid over a rock understructure.

Jehu began to drive to glory. There was no cracking whip, no flying hoofs, but the wheels of his chariot slewed on the fine pebbles. I clung to the sill, Jehu gave out his slight impersonal grin, gazing heartily around the landscape.

I didn't wish to be chicken-hearted. So, dizzily marking a broad brown smudge on the distant hillside, I ventured in an uneven voice, "Things got winter-killed last year, I see."

* * *

Jehu followed the direction of my glance, the car slewed merrily halfway across the road and he replied, delicately, "Naw; pests." His idea was clear. Just because you were a passenger, it didn't oblige you to talk. He had been riding into town alone long before he ever heard of me. . . .

We came into view of the far-off mountains. Jehu seemed to know that movement is a cure for most forms of melancholy and dissatisfaction.

The mountains were a purple chain, laced here and there with tufts of snow, and a silver parade of flippant clouds mincing along among them.

"Maountains is reel purty today," he said, surprisingly. "But they was purtier night afore last, when they was black, an' lightnin' was forkin' round in 'em." We so often think back-country people don't know about poetic things. We are mistaken.

"Le's see," he said. "Whar was you thinkin' o' goin'?" As if all the shining capitols of the world were within a few miles, for me to choose.

"How long before you go back with the mail?" I asked. What is that motto over the New York Post Office, about ". . . nor wind . . . nor rain . . ." holding up the mails?

Jehu fished forth a turnip watch from his homespun britches. "It's 12 o'clock." (Six miles in 15 minutes, on loose country road.) "Give you a half hour. Meet you to the p'st office. Want I should put you daown anywhar fust?"

* * *

We parted. Blinking in the brash gold of noon, I felt as if I had alighted from the moon rocket.

The car clanked off down the main street, Jehu hollering out the window at his acquaintances. I thought of cowboys, coming into town on Saturday nights.

A half hour later I found the car behind the post office (the northerly third of a grocery store) among crates, cats and kittens, a hen or two, barrels of potatoes, a reflective donkey, tin cans and abandoned automobile parts. It was stocked with the mail.

"'Tain't nawthin' to what I'll have Thu'sday. Girls to the camp git their la'ndry back then. Some of 'em send it fur's Cleveland. A wash don't seem wuth it," he allowed.

He got in, slammed the door, stuck a little packet of letters in the windshield. It turned out we delivered mail along the way back. R. F. D. "Slows me daown," said Jehu, regretfully. I hoped so.

Up hill, down dale we sailed in a cloud of hurry. Before ragged farms we waved to farmers and children. Jehu mewed loudly to stir up snoozing cats, making off again like the wind.

Once, sailing down a hill, he slewed the car too much and it floundered in sand to the hubs. "Well," he said, moderately, getting out, hoisting the rear end a foot with an immense arm, climbing aboard, clashing the gears and taking off again.

The neighbors watched me come home with the mail. Sitting on their porches in the sun, smiling slightly. I think I looked a little shaken. Talk about pony express days!

As I collected my things one of the men, known in town for a certain subtlety of wit, looked me over carefully.

Then he drawled, "Jefferson gives a good ride fer a quarter, don't he?"

J. M.

Mirror of World Opinion

Where the League Failed

WHERE the League has failed has been as a system of security resting upon the use of force. . . .

But if the dream of universal security through the League disappears how are we to deal with security? . . . The American and the British navies and air forces still remain the decisive deterrent to, and protection against, war. And the larger the armies and navies and air forces of the other Powers, the more important will these central forces be.

The primary necessity, therefore, both from the standpoint of peace and liberty, is that these two systems which assure peace and liberty and defence against the worst evils of international anarchy should be maintained intact. So long as they are intact peace, liberty, and democracy are safe over half the world. . . .

There remains the question how far either the American system or the British system can contribute towards the prevention of war outside their own systems. If they worked together they would make world war impossible . . . for no State, however powerful, would dream of challenging the gigantic resources they control. But whatever the future may bring forth, that is not a possibility at the moment. . . .

How far, then, can Britain contribute to the stabilization of Europe and the Far East? That depends on the power she can bring to bear, and her unity in the use of that power. That in turn depends a good deal on the Dominions, for Great Britain with the Dominions in support is twice as powerful as she is alone.—*The Marquis of Lothian*, in the *London Observer*.

The Wide Horizon

Mr. Landon's Show

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM THE HUSTINGS

By Erwin D. Canham

FOR several years now, we have all heard a great deal about the good show that President Roosevelt puts on when he troupes the country aboard a special train. This reporter has seen several thousand miles of that show, and he realizes its entertainment and electoral value, and he commends the accurate description of it given in this space a couple of weeks ago.

But Governor Landon, starting from scratch and learning with amazing speed, puts on a show that is getting better with every railroad mile. I don't know how many votes he is winning. But it is obvious to anybody on his train that Governor Landon is now conducting a real campaign. He had not hit his stride, however, until this New England tour.

This is the way they do it. The train reaches a city, where its arrival has been heralded in the newspapers and by local politicians. Several thousand people are clustered around the depot. There is a band. When President Roosevelt arrives on a similar scene, he is very careful not to go out on the back platform for several minutes, extracting the fullest advantages of suspense. Often Mrs. Roosevelt or a member of the family or a visiting fireman precedes him. Governor Landon has never thought of building up suspense. He is on the platform almost before the train stops, waving to the folks. This is less dramatic, but more natural.

* * *

The Governor begins speaking almost at once, too, as soon as the crowd will let him. He has learned that there are two things to do in the speech: appeal to local pride, and also give them a little something solid. Across Connecticut his appeal to local pride consisted of a few sentences expressing his desire to linger in each particular town, getting to know something about it. His solid something was a terse but impressive summary of the unemployment problem. In Massachusetts, the Governor played upon the similarity between people in Kansas and people in New England, talking of Lawrence, Kan.—with its Massachusetts, Vermont and New Hampshire avenues.

After the speech the real campaigning begins, if the train manager has sense enough to delay departure a few minutes, or if operating reasons make a delay necessary. For then the Governor waves his hand a lot more, and beams very broadly, and leans far out over the railing to shake hands, and generally shows the people that he is a good fellow. The very accents in which he speaks are calculated to make friends. His Kansas drawl is a lot better on the spot than it is over the radio. And his smile can't be broadcast, or even caught properly in the movie cameras.

In this New England country, the Kansas speech has been particularly effective. That is probably because of the rule of opposites. President Roosevelt's broad "a" and final "ah" instead of "r" seem to go down very well out on the plains, while Mr. Landon's "Wel-ll, it's good to see you!" hits the spot Down East.

Back in the private car, another campaign chore begins. The candidate must talk with the local political chieftains. They are ushered in by small groups—three or four, and have ten or fifteen minutes apiece. They include the aspirant governors and senators and congressmen, and the plain, rugged individuals who make contributions to the party war chests—although most of them keep away from the train, for politic reasons. They come out of the private car intensely enthusiastic about the candidate.

* * *

But there's the day coach. I have never seen one of these on a New Deal train, and it's probably the Landon attempt to get the common-man vote. But this day coach is filled with Grade B politicians, who don't rate the private car, but must be treated nicely. There will be fifty all at once, jammed into the seats and aisles of this day coach. Into their presence the Governor emerges, once per batch. He shakes hands with everybody, heartily exclaiming: "Wel—l. Hello. Good to see you." They are the folks who give him presents. One thrusts out a perfectly gigantic walking cane; another has a pallid bust of Thomas Jefferson (of all people, as Claude Bowers would say) and the Governor—not knowing quite what to do—stares amiably at it and says: "It'll be nice to have around somewhere."

Through it all, Governor Landon retains a perspective. His luncheon guest on Saturday wasn't the biggest-shot politician, but a New York newspaperman of pronounced liberal tendencies, who knows a thing or two about a subject the Governor intends to treat in an early speech.

The Landon show, in a word, has no dramatic accents and overtones. Here is a ruddy-faced man, with twinkling eyes and a grin as broad as his drawl, and a square jaw and square glasses, who likes people and enjoys greeting them if there aren't too many. At the rostrum before thousands, with a million or two listening over the air, Governor Landon tends to freeze. To put it bluntly, he appears to have a kind of stage fright—or buck fever—which is far from being an unkind criticism. One radio coach told him to imagine that he was talking to his great chum, his daughter Peggy Anne, and thus achieve a nice, conversational tone. That wasn't quite good enough. So the big speeches aren't so effective with the visible crowd as the little rallies are. But it is the performance of a sincere, warm, friendly person, who is beginning to get the feel of the hustings.